Exhibit AF

) (Pages 1-114)

PageID: 186696

LUCKY STORES, INC.; TARGET

CORPORATION; WALMART INC.; and

FIRST DOE through ONE-HUNDREDTH DOE,)

Defendants.

	Page 1
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STA	TE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ALA	MEDA
	\
ANTHONY HERNANDEZ VALADEZ,) Case No. 22CV012759
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.)
JOHNSON & JOHNSON; ALBERTSONS)
COMPANIES, INC., individually, and)
as successor-in-interest, parent,)
alter ego and equitable trustee)
LUCKY STORES, INC.; LUCKY STORES,)
INC.; SAFEWAY INC.; SAVE MART SUPERMARKETS, individually, and)
as successor-in-interest, parent,)
alter ego and equitable trustee of))

REMOTE VIDEOTAPED VIDEOCONFERENCE DEPOSITION OF DR. WILLIAM LONGO Friday, March 3, 2023

Reported by: John Fahrenwald, CA CSR 14369, RPR

2 (Pages 2 to 5)

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21 Fahrenwald, Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of	22
 California, CSR No. 14369, RPR. 23 	23
24	24
25	25
D 2	n d
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1 APPEARANCES:	1 SUWANEE, GEORGIA
APPEARANCES: 2 3 FOR THE PLAINTIFF:	
2	1 SUWANEE, GEORGIA
2 3 FOR THE PLAINTIFF: 4 BY: IAN WILFRED ALIDO RIVAMONTE, ESQ. Kazan, McClain, Santerley & Greenwood	1 SUWANEE, GEORGIA 2 MARCH 3, 2023
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3 (Pages 6 to 9)

	Dage 6			Page 8
1	-	8:46:48AM	1	Q. And that's the oil that you used for purposes of
				your analysis in the Valadez report for Johnson & Johnson?
				A. Yes.
4		0 47 00334	4	Q. Okay. And we'll come back to this later, but I
3		8:47:00AM	3	just want to make sure I understand what this is. It says:
				SG210 Calidria chrysotile 0.05 percent.
				Does that mean that this is a spiked talc sample?
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			A. It is.
				Q. Okay. What talc was used for purposes of the
	-	8:47:18AM		spike?
11	MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. Did we not do that?		11	A. Johnson's Baby Powder sample 13 that I purchased
12	THE WITNESS: I'd let you go ahead, but		12	back in 2017. The same one we've been using for all of
13	MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. So let's swear in the		13	them.
14	witness. I apologize. I thought we had done that.		14	Q. So a Chinese-sourced sample?
15	VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Court Reporter, can you please	8:47:33AM	15	A. Yes.
16	administer the oath?		16	Q. And just so the record is clear, when we say
17			17	"spiked," it means that you intentionally added some known
18	DR. WILLIAM LONGO,		18	amount of SG210 Calidria chrysotile to the baby powder for
19	called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn,		19	purposes of the analysis. Correct?
20	was examined and testified as follows:	8:47:53AM	20	A. That is correct.
21			21	Q. Do you have any references for SG210 Calidria
22	EXAMINATION		22	chrysotile or any other type of Calidria chrysotile in 1560
23	BY MR. DUBIN:		23	oil that do not have talc?
24	Q. Now let's start with Exhibit 1.		24	A. I don't think so.
25	(Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.)	8:48:16AM	25	Q. Okay. Well, if you want to confirm that at any
	Page 7			Page 9
1	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) I'm showing you the notice of your	8:48:20AM	1	break, just let me know and we can come back to that. But
2	deposition today that came with a set of requests for		2	if you do have them, we would request production.
3	production of documents.		3	So we'll come back to that in a little bit.
4	Have you seen that before?			T -41 1141- 1.14 - 61
5	A - W		4	Let's cover a little bit of basics about where we
	A. Yes.	8:48:38AM	5	are with your current opinions.
6		8:48:38AM	5	
6 7	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports,	8:48:38AM	5	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are
	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports,	8:48:38AM	5	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of
7	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it	8:48:38AM	5 6 7	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that everyone container of cosmetic
7 8	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports, including some reports specific to this case as well as some reports that related to your Chrysotile Standards.	8:48:38AM 8:49:00AM	5 6 7 8	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that everyone container of cosmetic talcum powder sourced from Italy or U.S. mines contains
7 8 9	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports, including some reports specific to this case as well as some		5 6 7 8	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that everyone container of cosmetic talcum powder sourced from Italy or U.S. mines contains asbestos; is that right?
7 8 9 10	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports, including some reports specific to this case as well as some reports that related to your Chrysotile Standards. Are you're aware of that? A. I am.		5 6 7 8 9	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that everyone container of cosmetic talcum powder sourced from Italy or U.S. mines contains asbestos; is that right? MR. RIVAMONTE: Vague and overbroad.
7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. Okay. And we received I can't remember if it was yesterday or the day before a variety of reports, including some reports specific to this case as well as some reports that related to your Chrysotile Standards. Are you're aware of that? A. I am. Q. Okay. And I'll mark as the next exhibit something		5 6 7 8 9 10	are with your current opinions. As I understand it, at this point, you are testifying that you hold the view to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty that everyone container of cosmetic talcum powder sourced from Italy or U.S. mines contains asbestos; is that right? MR. RIVAMONTE: Vague and overbroad. Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) You can respond.
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	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	MR. CHARCHALIS: Mitchell Charchalis for defendants: Albertsons Companies, Inc., Safeway Inc., Lucky Stores, LLC, Save Mart Supermarkets, LLC, Target Corporation and Walmart Inc. BY MR. DUBIN: Okay. So I'm going to mark Exhibit 1, the notice of deposition today, if we can just please pull that up, Mr THE WITNESS: Did we finish with the swearing in? MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. Did we not do that? THE WITNESS: I'd let you go ahead, but MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. So let's swear in the witness. I apologize. I thought we had done that. VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Court Reporter, can you please administer the oath? DR. WILLIAM LONGO, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. DUBIN: Q. Now let's start with Exhibit 1. (Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.) Page 7 Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) I'm showing you the notice of your deposition today that came with a set of requests for production of documents.	MR. RIVAMONTE: Good morning. Ian Rivamonte of Kazan, McClain, Satterley & Greenwood for the plaintiff: MR. CHARCHALIS: Mitchell Charchalis for defendants: Albertsons Companies, Inc., Safeway Inc., Lucky Stores, LLC, Save Mart Supermarkets, LLC, Target Corporation and Walmart Inc. BY MR. DUBIN: Okay. So I'm going to mark Exhibit 1, the notice of deposition today, if we can just please pull that up, Mr THE WITNESS: Did we finish with the swearing in? MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. Did we not do that? THE WITNESS: I'd let you go ahead, but MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. So let's swear in the witness. I apologize. I thought we had done that. VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Court Reporter, can you please administer the oath? DR. WILLIAM LONGO, called as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. DUBIN: Q. Now let's start with Exhibit 1. (Exhibit No. 1 was marked for identification.) Page 7 Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) I'm showing you the notice of your deposition today that came with a set of requests for production of documents.	MR. RIVAMONTE: Good morning. Ian Rivamonte of Kazan, McClain, Satterley & Greenwood for the plaintiff: MR. CHARCHALIS: Mitchell Charchalis for defendants: Albertsons Companies, Inc., Safeway Inc., Lucky Stores, LLC, Save Mart Supermarkets, LLC, Target Corporation and Walmart Inc. BY MR. DUBIN: Okay. So I'm going to mark Exhibit I, the notice of deposition today, if we can just please pull that up, Mr THE WITNESS: Did we finish with the swearing in? MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. Did we not do that? THE WITNESS: I'd let you go ahead, but MR. DUBIN: Oh, sorry. So let's swear in the witness. I apologize. I thought we had done that. VIDEOGRAPHER: Mr. Court Reporter, can you please administer the oath? DR. WILLIAM LONGO, alled as a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. DUBIN: Q. Now let's start with Exhibit 1. (Exhibit No. I was marked for identification.) Page 7 Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) I'm showing you the notice of your deposition today that came with a set of requests for production of documents.

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

			1		
		Page 10			Page 12
8:49:53AM	1	said, within a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, is	8:52:36AM	1	non-detects, are you finding chrysotile, a hundred percent
	2	that every mine in the world that has talc in it is going to		2	of the time in cosmetic talc bottles?
	3	have asbestos in it.		3	A. Yeah. Eliminating the two non-detects and the
	4	Q. And, again, I'm just asking because your answer to		4	non-detects before, we are finding it regularly.
8:50:07AM	5	the question: Is it your opinion that every container of	8:52:49AM	5	Q. Okay. What were you analyzing with the two
	6	cosmetic talcum powder sourced from Italy or the U.S. mines		6	non-detects?
	7	contains asbestos?		7	A. I don't recall. It wasn't Johnson & Johnson.
	8	Your answer, under oath, in Graf was "Yes."		8	Q. Okay. We're going to request production of any
	9	Is that still your testimony?		9	report that you prepared regarding those, those samples.
8:50:20AM	10	A. It is still my testimony if you can reduce the	8:53:09AM	10	Is it are you as I understand it, are you now
	11	increase the detection limit to degree necessary, you will		11	offering the opinion that even using one the bottle of
	12	find asbestos in every container of talc.		12	cosmetic talc results in exposure that is significantly
	13	Q. Okay. And is it still true that you cannot name		13	above background?
	14	any peer-reviewed study that has ever agreed with your view		14	MR. RIVAMONTE: Vague and overbroad.
8:50:40AM	15	that all cosmetic talcum powder in the United States and	8:53:30AM	15	THE WITNESS: Yes, and no.
	16	Italy contains asbestos?		16	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) Okay. Go ahead and explain.
	17	A. That is true. That's no peer-reviewed paper out		17	A. Yes. If there has been if we find a
	18	there that I'm aware of.		18	significant amount of material in that that or it's it's
	19	And I'm not aware of anybody out there who has		19	one of the types of cosmetic talcs that we've done lot of
8:50:53AM	20	analyzed more containers of cosmetic talc from different	8:53:46AM	20	testing on where we have a high percentage, that its getting
	21	mine sources than MAS.		21	exposed with one container would be significantly above
	22	Q. And is it is it still the case that using your		22	background in my opinion.
				23	Now, it may be minimus compared to everything else
	23	current methodology, you are finding what you are calling			
	23	current methodology, you are finding what you are calling chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic		24	and it may not have any affect on anything else, but you
8:51:12AM		current methodology, you are finding what you are calling chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing?	8:54:05AM	24 25	and it may not have any affect on anything else, but you can't take away the fact that this product has asbestos
8:51:12AM	24	chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing?	8:54:05AM		can't take away the fact that this product has asbestos
	24 25	chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing?		25	can't take away the fact that this product has asbestos Page 13
	24 25	chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing? Page 11 A. First off, it is not my method. It is the	8:54:05AM 8:54:08AM	25	can't take away the fact that this product has asbestos Page 13 fibers in it. And technically there is no background of
	24 25 1 2	chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing? Page 11 A. First off, it is not my method. It is the Colorado School of Mines' method on behalf of Johnson &		25 1 2	can't take away the fact that this product has asbestos Page 13 fibers in it. And technically there is no background of asbestos, so it would be significant. Over background.
	24 25 1 2 3	chrysotile in a hundred percent of the bottles of cosmetic talc that you were analyzing? Page 11 A. First off, it is not my method. It is the Colorado School of Mines' method on behalf of Johnson & Johnson who then buried that method for until they		1 2 3	Page 13 fibers in it. And technically there is no background of asbestos, so it would be significant. Over background. Q. In that answer, how are you defining
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5 (Pages 14 to 17)

		Page 14			Page 16
8:55:47AM	1	number that you're talking about, is that yardstick, a	8:59:11AM	1	yellow-gold in the gamma direction, to more of a I would
	2	number that is representing ambient or background exposure		2	call it a reddish-gold, brownish-gold-type color. So it's
	3	during the course of the person's life? Is that what it is		3	essentially eliminates the yellow.
	4	intending to represent?		4	Q. Right. Well, we can talk about it. In other
8:55:59AM	5	A. No. It's intended to represent is, if you're	8:59:29AM	5	words, so it will push the colors that you're seeing for
	6	going to make up not make up a number but if you're		6	example, shift them away from brighter yellows. It will
	7	going to use an artificial background, this would be one		7	shift it more towards the magentas or the blues as a matter
	8	that ATSDR published in, I think, 2000 or 2001, something		8	of optical properties. Right?
	9	like that.		9	A. I didn't say that.
8:56:16AM	10	Q. Well, we've talked about background before. So	8:59:46AM	10	Q. Okay.
	11	I'm going to move on to some more specific stuff.		11	A. We're already in the blues most of the time on the
	12	Now, as I understand it, you switched PLM machines		12	alpha direction, if you look at most of our stuff. Alpha
	13	and microscopes and a camera at some point since your older		13	direction was typically in the blues.
	14	Johnson & Johnson reports?		14	And it shifted it from a dull yellowish-gold color
8:56:38AM	15	A. Yes.	9:00:04AM	15	to more of a reddish-gold, but not down to magenta.
	16	Q. Okay. And when did you do that?		16	Q. Okay. I'm not asking you about what you're
	17	A. About two years ago.		17	finding. We're going to do that.
	18	Q. Okay.		18	What I'm asking you about is the effect of
	19	A. Or so.		19	changing the oil.
8:56:45AM	20	Q. Is the analysis that you did of the bottle in this	9:00:18AM	20	(Simultaneous speaking.)
	21	case, the Valadez case, the only bottle that sorry the		21	A. But your question seemed to suggest that it was
	22	only time you've used the new PLM microscope and camera to		22	pushing it down in the magenta and blues and it was alread
	23	analyze Johnson & Johnson?		23	in the blues.
		,			
	24	A I believe so because we really bayen't		24	And no it's not pushing it all the way down to
8:57:07AM	24 25	A. I believe so because we really haven't been analyzing Johnson & Johnson for a while. I can't think Page 15	9:00:32AM	24 25	And, no, it's not pushing it all the way down to the magenta. That's 1866b large bundles.
8:57:07AM 8:57:10AM		been analyzing Johnson & Johnson for a while. I can't think Page 15	9:00:32AM 9:00:36AM		the magenta. That's 1866b large bundles.
	25	been analyzing Johnson & Johnson for a while. I can't think Page 15 of any Johnson & Johnsons that may have been analyzed with		25	the magenta. That's 1866b large bundles. Page 17 That's not going to happen with this.
	25	Page 15 of any Johnson & Johnsons that may have been analyzed with these new scopes.		25	Page 17 That's not going to happen with this. Q. We'll talk. Maybe we can do this while we're
	25 1 2	been analyzing Johnson & Johnson for a while. I can't think Page 15 of any Johnson & Johnsons that may have been analyzed with		25 1 2	Page 17 That's not going to happen with this. Q. We'll talk. Maybe we can do this while we're looking at something to make it easier. And let me I
	1 2 3	Page 15 of any Johnson & Johnson that may have been analyzed with these new scopes. Q. Okay. And as we we'll discuss, you've changed		1 2 3	Page 17 That's not going to happen with this. Q. We'll talk. Maybe we can do this while we're
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8:57:10AM 8:57:27AM 8:57:47AM	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 15 of any Johnson & Johnson for a while. I can't think these new scopes. Q. Okay. And as we we'll discuss, you've changed from a 1550 oil to a 1560 oil. Correct? A. Yes. Q. And why did you make that change? A. Well, we had been criticized, I think, by Dr. Sanchez, by Segrave that we should be going through a higher refractive indices fluid to validate what we're doing. And then Dr. Su's published paper came out in The Microscope and that was a recommendation in that paper that we well, he had like a litigation and whatever and said that if you should pick the refractive indices fluids for the alpha and gamma for where you're ending up in; meaning, you know, if your gamma is ending up in the 1.560 to 1.567, which we're seeing a lot of, get a refractive indices fluid that's specifically in that area. So the 1.560 covers that. Q. And what is the effect on the colors that you are viewing if you change from a 1550 oil to a 1560 oil? And I'm not asking about specific to your analyses here. I'm asking as a general matter, what will you expect to see	9:00:36AM 9:00:55AM 9:01:09AM	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	That's not going to happen with this. Q. We'll talk. Maybe we can do this while we're looking at something to make it easier. And let me I want to look at some slides. We can use them to talk about some of these issues. But before we get there, I want to ask you a little bit about the Su affidavit. I've know you've been asked about this a bunch. It will be Exhibit 3. Let me pull that up. (Exhibit No. 3 was marked for identification.) Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) As a general matter with a camera, when you take an image of something, an image may or may no match what your eye is seeing. Correct? A. Correct. Q. Okay. And with respect to your older work for Johnson & Johnson, is it your view that the images that you have provided and have shown to juries match what the analyst would see under the microscope? A. You have to define "match." You mean like identical? Q. Well, as close as possible.

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

					0 (1 ages 10 to 21)
		Page 18			Page 20
9:02:27AM	1	looking at is a color copy of a copier machine. Those	9:05:26AM	1	Q. Well, they can't both look more like. Right?
	2	probably don't match.		2	Which one looks more like what you would see under
	3	But what I've seen is the intensity of the		3	the microscope, analyzing talc in your laboratory?
	4	photographs. And what we're seeing on the screen, when I		4	A. It just depends on
9:02:38AM	5	say "intensity," the brightness is typically what you see	9:05:40AM	5	Q. Sorry, what?
	6	through the microscope. The colors might be slightly off,		6	A. It just depends on the sample, what we're seeing
	7	but not enough to, in my opinion, change anything that much.		7	because the conditions of the microscope, for brightness,
	8	Q. How about with		8	never changes. So I don't know what Dr. Su did here. You
	9	MR. RIVAMONTE: Excuse me. I'm sorry.		9	know, we can absolutely know that, for the bottom sample,
9:02:56AM	10	Mr. Dubin Mr. Dubin, can I please have a can you email	9:05:58AM	10	for the bottom picture, he did Photoshop. And he may have
	11	me a copy of this Appendix B or Exhibit 3, I'm sorry		11	done Photoshop on the top one to reduce the brightness. I
	12	Exhibit 3 that you're showing to the witness right now?		12	just don't know.
	13	MR. DUBIN: Yeah. Mike, can you email that to		13	Q. So you think maybe A is reduced from your image?
	14	him?		14	Reduced brightness?
9:03:12AM	15	MR. RIVAMONTE: Thank you.	9:06:16AM	15	A. It does not look like the image that I believe
	16	MR. DUBIN: No problem.		16	you know, I haven't looked at it in a long time, but I don't
	17	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) So how about Dr. Longo, how		17	know what he did. It's hard me to sit here and make I
	18	about with the new microscope, is there any difference to		18	can't make any testimony about Photoshopped photographs.
	19	you in terms of how faithfully it reproduces what the		19	So, you know, get Dr. Su to give a deposition and
9:03:22AM	20	analyst is actually seeing through the microscope?	9:06:35AM	20	say what he did and then I'd have some opinions here, other
	21	A. Well, same thing. That one gets pretty close		21	than I didn't know you were allowed to Photoshop photographs
	22	because you can adjust the adjust the color lighting in		22	that you would put in a report and say, even though I wasn't
	23	lining up the apertures to get pretty close to where what		23	there when this sample was analyzed, I was over in China,
	24	you're looking in the microscope is exactly what you're		24	here's what I think it should have like if they turned the
9:03:48AM	25	seeing on the monitor. So it's better than the old system.	9:06:55AM	25	brightness up. It's just silly.
		Page 19			Page 21
9:03:51AM	1	Q. Okay. And so if we go forward I just want to	9:06:57AM	1	Q. Well, what I'm asking you is: You've seen talc
	2	ask you a question about these images on page 6 and 7.		2	samples under the PLM microscope. Correct?
	3	So one of these, as I understand it, is the		3	A. I've seen them under a PLM microscope, but you're
	4	original illumination and one is with added illumination		4	asking me to give opinions on what something looks like in
9:04:13AM	5	from a photo-editing program. Right?	9:07:11AM	5	ours versus here in something that's been Photoshopped and
	6	A. I mean, that's what I'm assuming. You have did		6	no idea what Dr. Su did.
	7	some sort of Photoshop.		7	I just can't do that, and I won't.
	8	Q. Okay. On the bottom image, you can obviously see		0	
				8	Q. You can't tell me which of these images looks more
	9	a lot more particles than you can on the top. Right?		9	Q. You can't tell me which of these images looks more like what you would see under a PLM microscope if you were
9:04:33AM	9 10	a lot more particles than you can on the top. Right? A. Correct.	9:07:26AM	9	
9:04:33AM		A. Correct.	9:07:26AM	9	like what you would see under a PLM microscope if you were
9:04:33AM	10		9:07:26AM	9 10	like what you would see under a PLM microscope if you were analyzing talc in your laboratory? You can't tell me that?
9:04:33AM	10 11	A. Correct. Q. Would those particles have been visible under the	9:07:26AM	9 10 11	like what you would see under a PLM microscope if you were analyzing tale in your laboratory? You can't tell me that? A. I've already told you once, and you didn't like
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7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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		Page 22			Page 24
9:08:41AM	1	1.560, we get the exact same pretty much the exact same	9:11:58AM	1	kick are wrong.
	2	refractive indices, except the colors are different or the		2	Q. I'm asking a different question. That magenta
	3	gamma.		3	color, the predominant color, where would you characterize
	4	Q. Right. But so I have some slides that we could		4	that in terms of the wavelength?
9:08:58AM	5	call up, and we'll try to walk through those a little bit to	9:12:14AM	5	A. I would characterize that between about 520 to
	6	discuss what we're referencing.		6	550, 560, somewhere in there.
	7	So let's call those up, and we can mark them as		7	Q. 550 or 560, okay. We'll come back to that
	8	Exhibit 4, I guess.		8	A. In the yellow ones, I would characterize around
	9	(Exhibit No. 4 was marked for identification.)		9	the the smaller yellow ones are characteristic of what
8:49:12AM	10	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) And you can send a copy if you	9:12:40AM	10	we're seeing for the chrysotile in the cosmetic talc as well
	11	want to well, actually, I'm going to do them one at a		11	as the SG210, not with 1.550 it's around the 1.561 to
	12	time, so not yet. Let's just call Exhibit 4 and		12	1.570.
	13	eventually I'll mark them all as Exhibit 4. Let's pull them		13	Q. Let's go two more in. Actually, we probably don't
	14	up, Mike.		14	need to do these.
9:09:35AM	15	MR. RIVAMONTE: Mr. Dubin, if you are	9:13:17AM	15	We can go to Slide 7.
	16	MR. DUBIN: I'll send you a hard copy of them		16	Again, just for purposes of making sure that we
	17	eventually, but I'm only going to ask him about the ones		17	have the record clear, one of the things that you've said is
	18	that are on the screen.		18	that you're identification of chrysotile is based on the
	19	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) All right. So just some basics.		19	birefringence values.
9:09:47AM	20	I know we all know this, but just so we have it on the	9:13:39AM	20	A. Yes, sir.
	21	record here, what are we looking at here, Dr. Longo?		21	Q. Okay. And just so we know, in general chrysotile
	22	A. You're looking at what it says right at the		22	has a lower birefringence; meaning, the colors are closer
	23	bottom, central stop dispersion staining colors for		23	together. And talc has a higher birefringence; meaning,
	24	chrysotile in 1.550 RI liquid.		24	generally the colors parallel verses perpendicular are
9:10:07AM	25	Q. Okay. And so this is 1550, that's what you were	9:13:50AM	25	farther apart.
		Page 23			Page 25
0 10 1021		_		,	
9:10:10AM	2	using before, but so just so we understand the process that	9:13:51AM	2	Is that fair?
	2	we're all we're going to be going through, you have		3	A. That's fair.
	1	certain wavelengths of light and they correspond to various		4	Q. Okay. Now, if we look at how this works, if you go to Slide 8 okay.
9:10:25AM	5	colors and that's how we can start to talk a little bit about what mineral's being identified. Right?	9:14:07AM	5	As your yellow in parallel gets darker, assuming
9.10.2JAM	6	A. Per a particular type of that's right. For a	9.14.0/AM	6	that the other value remains the same the perpendicular
	7	particular type of RI fluid for a particular type of		7	value remains the same you're going to lower your
	8	mineral.		8	birefringence. Correct?
	9	Q. Okay. And alpha is perpendicular and gamma is		9	A. As it gets darker well, that's you know,
9:10:45AM	10	parallel?	9:14:37AM	10	darker, lighter, et cetera, that's in the eye of the
	11	A. Yes, sir.		11	beholder.
	12	Q. Okay. Great. And I know we've if we go to the		12	But as you bring the the perpendicular in
	13	next slide, I know you've testified about this repeatedly so		13	parallel, refractive indices closer together, the
	14	we won't go through it much.		14	birefringence is reduced.
9:10:59AM	15	Go to Slide 2. This is the ISO reference	9:15:00AM	15	As you increase the distance between the two, the
	16	chrysotile showing what predominant color there?		16	birefringence increases, that's and it would only do that
	17	A. Oh, this you know oh, it's got to be		17	with minerals that have double refraction.
	18	magenta. That's the predominant color.		18	Q. Okay. But, again, if the perpendicular stays the
	19	But you also can see smaller structures there,		19	same, if I start moving in the direction of this arrow on my
9:11:29AM	20	like if you go to the a little bit off-center, down to	9:15:33AM	20	parallel, I will be lowering the birefringence?
	21	the bottom of that bundle, guess what? You see almost a		21	A. I just said it.
	22	yellow-looking chrysotile. It's the size of the chrysotile		22	Q. Is that correct? I'm trying to put it simpler.
	23	bundles that affect the colors. So and you can see some		23	A. We will I'd like to keep it more you know, you
	24	•		24	simply can go all over the place. So I've answered the
	24	yellow streaks through that bundle. So either it can't ever			
9:11:53AM	25	do that, or, most the people who are on this magenta/blue	9:15:49AM	25	question.

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

			I		
		Page 26			Page 28
9:15:49AM	1	Q. Can you tell me if you see anything inaccurate	9:19:09AM	1	things in the for the gamma, you know, the 480, the
	2	about what this says here?		2	5.4 between 460 and 500.
	3	A. You know, a shade of yellow impacts one side of		3	For the alpha, we're seeing a little bit not
	4	the birefringence.		4	lower than the 680 sometimes. And a little bit pushes it
9:16:02AM	5	But typically, as one starts impacting, it's not	9:19:30AM	5	to the 560. And it also has reduced the birefringence we're
	6	just a gamma but alpha because you're getting double		6	seeing.
	7	diffraction. So I answered the question.		7	We've not seen I don't think I can think of one
	8	Q. Okay, Dr. Longo.		8	for seeing anything that gets up to that low end to
	9	And the next slide, we've talked about this		9	moderate. It's all it's all in the low now.
9:16:20AM	10	before. You're familiar that in Dr. Su's publications, he	9:19:49AM	10	So it's a better refractive indices fluid for this
	11	says that yellow is the hardest CSDS color to be quantified		11	type of analysis for these small bundles of chrysotile.
	12	and should be avoided at all costs. Right?		12	Q. Just so we can try to make sure that it's
	13	A. Yes, sir. I've seen that.		13	understandable, when you go with the 1.560 instead of 155
	14			14	[sic] the colors will be moving in the direction of that
9:16:41AM	15	But of course you left the part out about he only	9:20:09AM		arrow. Correct?
9:16:41AM		said that for amphiboles.	9.20.09AM	16	MR. RIVAMONTE: Asked and answered.
	16	Q. Okay. And the next slide.		17	
	17	And you've testified and acknowledged recently		18	THE WITNESS: Like I've already said, I don't know
	18	that Dr. Su's statement about that is not limited		19	how many times now, it's reduced it's moving out of the
	19	to amphiboles?	0.20.26736		yellow-gold more into a reddish, goldish-brown color. So
9:16:59AM	20	That's correct. Right?	9:20:26AM		is moving towards the higher the higher wavelengths.
	21	A. When was this one?		21	However, you're using the 1.560 chart, and you're getting
				22	the exact same refractive indices.
	22	Q. Maybe a week or so ago.		22	
	23	Q. Maybe a week or so ago.A. Oh, that's from his report that either he wrote or		23	Q. I'm just try to make take small bites to make
	23 24	A. Oh, that's from his report that either he wrote or Mickey Gunter. So I can't really put much stock on that,	0 00 4024	24	it simple, and that is that it's moving in the direction of
9:17:19AM	23	A. Oh, that's from his report that either he wrote or	9:20:49AM	24	
9:17:19AM	23 24	A. Oh, that's from his report that either he wrote or Mickey Gunter. So I can't really put much stock on that,	9:20:49AM	24	it simple, and that is that it's moving in the direction of
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9 (Pages 30 to 33)

					9 (Pages 30 to 33
		Page 30			Page 32
9:22:13AM	1	range not so much in a range to help the colors.	9:25:31AM	1	know what color it should be. Right?
	2	Q. Okay.		2	A. I guess. I mean, we're typically not taking
	3	A. So I don't know the whole definition of it		3	pictures of owls, so I don't really have an opinion about
	4	anymore.		4	your here one way or the other.
9:22:24AM	5	Q. Okay.	9:25:48AM	5	Q. Let me just make sure we get the point. So on the
	6	A. But it seems to be the new I should look it up		6	left here, you've got an owl that's slightly blue. Right?
	7	to get it exactly because it seems to be the new question		7	And on the right
	8	for depositions.		8	A. Well, slightly blue. You've got like a blue tint
	9	Q. If images aren't appropriately white balanced,		9	to the to the to the leaves. You got a blue tint to
9:22:39AM	10	they can either appear too yellow or they can appear too	9:26:07AM	10	the wood they've got the owl standing on. So you've white
	11	blue. Correct?		11	balanced it and you've taken this picture. I just don't
	12	A. I don't know. I don't know how correct you		12	recall what was done with the older Olympus with that camera
	13	know, this is an older one than this is a you have more		13	on it. It may well have been white balanced. I'd just have
	14	yellows in this because you're using a tungsten lightbulb in		14	to check on that.
9:23:03AM	15	the microscopes and the new ones are LED, so you don't have	9:26:26AM	15	Q. Well, the point is, you know, if I wanted to know:
J.20.00111	16	any white balance problems.	3.20.20.21	16	Am I looking at a picture of a real blue owl, one thing I
	17	And this wasn't really ever a problem because the		17	could do is I could look and see, oh, wait am I also getting
	18	conditions of these for chrysotile and the fibrous talc were		18	a tint on the leaves which I know should be green. Right?
	19	·		19	
9:23:21AM		the same. So it's not changing anything here when you're	9:26:45AM	20	A. If you're looking at white owl and that's what
9.23.21AM	21	comparing the apples to apples versus comparing apples to	9.20.4JAM	21	shows up, I guess you're correct. Q. So if we go to the next slide so these are some
	22	oranges.		22	PLM images in the same refractive index oil from Mr. Poye
	23	Q. So my understanding now is that you're saying that		23	·
	24	these images appear more yellow because of tungsten lighting		24	and Dr. Sanchez's lab. And you can see that they're a
9:23:38AM		that was used in them in the older microscope?	9:27:19AM		substantially different color than your old image of
9.23.30AM	23	A. Yeah, it's like a yellow light not a yellow	9.27.19AM	23	Johnson & Johnson. Right?
		Page 31			Page 33
9:23:41AM	1	light, but it has yellow in it. And I think all our	9:27:31AM	1	A. They're substantially different from each other.
	2	photographs, going back to the last, you know, 30 years were		2	Q. The talc is much brighter in both these images.
	3	using those type of microscopes.		3	Right?
	4	Q. Do you know whether the camera that you were using		4	A. No. I mean, one is kind of grayish, and the other
9:23:56AM	5	at that time, whether it had a feature that would allow you	9:27:45AM	5	one's got some yellow for the talc and more whitish. So I
	6	to white balance to compensate for that tungsten lighting?		6	don't you know, it's not the pictures we took, so I
	7	A. Not to the degree it completely removes it.		7	really don't have an opinion one way or the other on these.
	8	Because when you compare these to the LED photographs, you		8	You can get Dr. Sanchez and Mr. Poye come in and
	9	don't have the yellow like this.		9	testify about what are the conditions here? Oh, that's
9:24:18AM	10	Q. Okay. And when we're looking at this, for	9:28:05AM	10	right Mr. Poye is not a PLM person. I guess Dr. Sanchez car
	11	example, let's look at the parallel. You have a structure		11	fill in what you're looking for.
	12	that you've identified here as chrysotile. Right?		12	Q. Well, why don't you tell me. If you look at
	13	A. Correct.		13	tale just talk about tale plates under a PLM
	14	Q. Okay. And then what are these larger, rounder		14	microscope in your laboratory, what do they look like?
9:24:37AM	15	structures?	9:28:26AM	15	A. I can't compare mine to these. These are not
	16	A. Platy talc.		16	photographs — I don't think I've seen before, so I really
	17	Q. Okay. And platy tale, because it's not in an		17	don't have an opinion, one way or the others, on these.
	18	elongated form, however you move it, it's going to retain		18	Q. I'm not asking about these images. I'm asking
	19	the same refractive index? In other words it will always		19	you: When you look at talc under your PLM microscope, what
9:24:59AM	20	it will stay the same color, by and large?	9:28:48AM	20	does it look like?
	21	A. Yes.		21	MR. RIVAMONTE: Vague and overbroad.
	22	Q. And so if we look at the next slide so one of		22	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) To your eye. Forget images now.
	23	the things you can do, will you agree with me, to see		23	What does it look like to your eye?
		whether or not something is appropriately white balanced is		24	A. Well, here's the SG210 in talc, it looks like
	24				
9.25.25nm	24		9.20.017.11		
9:25:25AM	25	to look at something in the image that you know where you	9:29:01AM		this. At times. Other times it can look more – where you

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					10 (Pages 34 to 37)
		Page 34			Page 36
9:29:05AM	1	have an overloaded, it can look like that. Here's another	9:32:36AM	1	A. Yes and no.
	2	one. So just depends on the sample, what the loading is and		2	Q. Okay. What's the "no," since the yes is obvious
	3	how many particles you have.		3	in the picture?
	4	Q. I'm asking you, what kind of color is the talc if		4	A. The "no" is that when we do these analysis, you're
9:29:24AM	5	you look at it in your microscope with your naked eye?	9:32:47AM	5	looking at literally the Becke line around the outer ridge
	6	A. Here's what it looks like my naked eye, here's		6	of the structure. And the other edge of the structure in
	7	what it looks like right now. This looks the 1.560.		7	the gamma is more in the reds. You don't look at the
	8	In the 1.550, you got more yellows.		8	overall yellow going across it.
	9	If you have a heavily-loaded, you might see more		9	And same thing on the other side.
9:29:47AM	10	like what's on the right, depending on what fluid you're	9:33:05AM	10	So
	11	using.		11	Q. Okay.
	12	If it's less loaded, I don't know if I've ever		12	A. You're you're miss you're not understanding
	13	seen it just talc look like that in Sanchez's PLM. So,		13	on how the analysis is done. You don't look at that overall
	14	can't really compare it.		14	color. You go around the outer edge.
9:30:07AM	15	Q. Let's go to the next slide, 15.	9:33:22AM	15	Q. Okay. Do you see the outer edges of the talc
	16	It does not just looking at Slide 15, your old		16	plates also having what you're referring to as red?
	17	report for Johnson & Johnson, it does not look like that.		17	A. You're looking at a platy structure. It's not
	18	Correct?		18	and you only got one refractive indice [sic] on a flat
	19	A. Well, I wouldn't expect it to look like that or		19	platy. So we're not I don't think our criticism is,
9:30:28AM	20	not look like that. You know, samples are different.	9:33:44AM	20	is we've been misidentifying fibrous talc not that we're
J.30.20111	21	Q. Well, these are the images you gave before. This	3.33.11111	21	identifying chrysotile. We're misidentifying platy talc.
	22	is not the color the tale plates, that is not the color		22	So but the reds around the outer are a little bit
	23	that you would see looking through the microscope, a PLM, at		23	different than we have on there, and it's not fibrous.
	24	tale in this oil. That's not what it would look like.		24	What you need to be comparing it to is those big
9:30:47AM	25	Correct?	9:34:06AM	25	white areas there. That's what happens to fibrous to
					white areas there is a many what happens to horous to
		Page 35			Page 37
9:30:48AM	1	A. That's what it has looked like, yes.	9:34:08AM	1	talc. A lot of times in the 1.550, it's out of the
	2	Q. Okay. So you're telling me that with your naked		2	spectrum. You can't even get a refractive indice. [sic]
	3	eye, that's the color of talc in your under your PLM		3	All's you could say is, it's greater than 1.580 or 90 and
	4	machine.		4	111 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9:31:04AM	5	A. Our PLM microscope now, no. The yellows are much			it's less than 1.535.
			9:34:27AM	5	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at
	6	subdued as with yellows the yellow-golds in the	9:34:27AM		
	6 7		9:34:27AM	5	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at
		subdued as with yellows the yellow-golds in the	9:34:27AM	5 6	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at talc, one of the reasons that you're saying talc has a high
	7	subdued as with yellows — the yellow-golds in the chrysotile.	9:34:27AM	5 6 7	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at tale, one of the reasons that you're saying tale has a high birefringence value is because one of the colors that it
9:31:22AM	7 8	subdued as with yellows — the yellow-golds in the chrysotile. But it doesn't change anything about the	9:34:27AM 9:34:48AM	5 6 7 8	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at talc, one of the reasons that you're saying talc has a high birefringence value is because one of the colors that it shows is bright yellow. Right? That's a factor in why it
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9:31:45AM 9:32:07AM	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	subdued as with yellows — the yellow-golds in the chrysotile. But it doesn't change anything about the identification of chrysotile. This is all interesting cross. But if you look on the left-hand side, you have 1.550 — excuse me, the right-hand side, 1.550 to 1.560 — you've got extension at 1.550. And then for the gamma, you know, 67 to 70, you got the refractive indices. I don't think what you understand is those real white areas, that's either fibrous talc or platy talc on edge. And because you have the white, you're way above — way down in the 400-nanometer range because it's all white light in the same way. So you can easily compare it to show that it is not — what we've analyzed there is not fibrous talc that has the refractive indices on it. Q. On the left-hand image, you can see that the	9:34:48AM 9:35:08AM	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. One thing we know about the idea looking at tale, one of the reasons that you're saying tale has a high birefringence value is because one of the colors that it shows is bright yellow. Right? That's a factor in why it would have a high birefringence value. Correct? A. Yes. That's only one of the factors. Q. Okay. But like the leaves in the picture with the owl, your platy tale is not showing that color. Right? A. The platy tale is not fibrous and the platy tale is not from straight up, it does not have two refractive indices. So and it literally disappears when you put it in elongation. So you're trying to trying to apples and oranges. You know, I'll reject the argument here. Q. Okay. A. What you need to compare it to is those big white areas that are on that are in the parallel and perpendicular direction in the left and right. That's what happens with platy tale excuse me, the fibrous tale or

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		D 00			11 (Pages 38 to 41
		Page 38			Page 40
9:35:51AM	1	sense.	9:39:06AM	1	it's not in the equation. And what I do know, if I look
	2	Q. Tale in parallel will be the same color as a tale		2	over in the alpha, we don't see any blues. And if I look at
	3	plait. Correct?		3	what is in perpendicular on that big structure up in the
	4	A. That makes no sense.		4	left-hand corner, where I say, this is a this is a
9:36:07AM	5	MR. RIVAMONTE: Overbroad.	9:39:30AM	5	talc talc plates on edge right there or this is fibrous
	6	THE WITNESS: I don't understand the question.		6	talc, and that's now in the left-hand side, that's in the
	7	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) You don't understand the question?		7	alpha direction, and you can't see such a blue on the end.
	8	Well, what would be how would you compare the color of		8	It's real bright.
	9	talc in parallel elongated talc in parallel and the color		9	And then on the right-hand side, now it's in the
9:36:22AM	10	of talc plates?	9:39:45AM	10	parallel direction and you still got the white. That's out
	11	A. They're completely different.		11	of the range of all the refractive indices. I mean, you're
	12	Q. They're completely different colors?		12	looking at greater than 1.590.
	13	A. Again, I point you back to the white areas. Or I		13	And on the other side, you're looking, less than
	14	point you to a lot of examples where we have, you know,		14	1.535.
9:36:41AM	15	intergrowth between a fibrous elongated talc on one side and	9:40:05AM	15	Q. All right. Let's see if we can we'll come back
J.50.111111	16	chrysotile on the other side. They're completely different.	J. 10.032E1	16	to this issue in a second. Let's go to the next. Let's go
	17			17	to Slide 16.
	18	And we don't even look at that. They're not these big		18	Typical guidance on how this birefringence value
	19	plates – those plate aren't fibrous.		19	
0 06 50314		You want to take the colors of what we're seeing	9:40:31AM	20	should be calculated if we take the highest parallel,
9:36:59AM	20	there and then say, well it's the same color.	9:40:31AM	21	meaning the brightest color, and the lowest perpendicular
	21	Then if you look over in elongation, are you			Correct? That's how birefringence in the published
	22	seeing I mean in gamma, look how different that color is.		22	literature is calculated. Correct?
				23	A. No. And no.
	23	Q. And			
	24	A. We've got the dark blue to extinction. Talc		24	Q. Okay.
9:37:20AM	24		9:40:55AM		
9:37:20AM	24	A. We've got the dark blue to extinction. Talc	9:40:55AM	24	Q. Okay.
9:37:20AM 9:37:20AM	24	A. We've got the dark blue to extinction. Talc doesn't do that.	9:40:55AM 9:40:58AM	24	Q. Okay. A. Not calculated at all. If you actually to
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12 (Pages 42 to 45)

					12 (Pages 42 to 43)
		Page 42			Page 44
9:42:30AM	1	QUESTION: "In terms of that technique, you do not	9:46:08AM	1	And this is exactly how Deer, Howie and Zussman
	2	know of anywhere where the technique that you're using has		2	presents data to all the mineralogists who look at that.
	3	been published or put into a scientific method. Right?"		3	That's one of the premier books on crystalline structure,
	4	ANSWER: "I'm not aware of any, no.		4	information.
9:42:42AM	5	Is that still correct?	9:46:25AM	5	And I don't know how many they have in there.
	6	A. No, it's not correct. I know maybe there's		6	Q. Okay. But you are treating this image, this
	7	scientists out there that never look anything up and you		7	structure that you're looking at right here, as if it was
	8	know, you were accusing me of fraudulently making the		8	the color around that line, around the 480 line. Right?
	9	refractive indices closer together in front of the jury.		9	MR. RIVAMONTE: Asked and answered.
9:43:00AM	10	And that it and of course you were completely	9:46:48AM	10	THE WITNESS: I didn't say 480.
	11	wrong. And I went and looked it up. I went and found that		11	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) Let's see if we can do this
	12	Deer, Howie, and Zussman; and every one of their 3 or 4		12	more we'll do this with your new report.
	13	volumes does that.		13	A. What I said was, we go 1.569. That's at the 440
	14	The EPA R93 has a table and shows the		14	line is what I said.
9:43:21AM	15	birefringence being calculated for chrysotile from .007 to	9:47:02AM	15	And then for the 1.569 excuse me, the 1.556
	16	.017.		16	you know, you're down around the 520 line no, I'm sorry.
	17	And then fibrous talc they have a birefringence		17	1.556 is between your 540 and 560 line.
	18	calculated as .060; and for cellulose that have it at 0.050.		18	Q. Well, we'll do this math instead with some of your
	19	As a scientist when I get something like that and		19	newer images.
9:43:48AM	20	I go, that doesn't sound right, and I went and look and I	9:47:34AM	20	Let's go to the
	21	go look it up. So I'm not stuck in the past without going		21	THE WITNESS: Before you ask your next question,
	22	and seeing if you were right or wrong. You were wrong.		22	unless you're going to move onto something else, we've been
	23	Q. Let's go to the next slide, 19. I want to talk		23	going for a little bit over an hour. I'd like to take a
	24	about a couple this image. This is from the old		24	10-minute break.
9:44:12AM	25	before we go on to some of the newer work.	9:47:46AM	25	MR. DUBIN: We can take a 10-minute break.
		Page 43			Page 45
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9:44:15AM	1	So what color are you saying that you are	9:47:46AM	1	VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 8:47, Pacific Time.
	2	observing in this image?		2	We're off the record, and this marks the end of Media I.
	3	A. Well, if you go around the edge, you're going all		3	(Off the record at 11:47 a.m., and record resumes
0 - 44 - 24234	5	the way from almost that extinction on the right-hand side.	10:05:47AM	5	at 12:05 p.m., EST) VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 9:05 a.m., Pacific
9:44:34AM	6	You know, and I'm at it from here — and then you're going	10:05:4/AM	6	,
	7	down to 1.569 around the edges on the yellow side. So		7	Time, and we're back on the record. This marks the beginning of Media II.
	8	that's the range. Q. And so when you ultimately when you use		8	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) Mike, can you please pull the
	9	averages here, you're treating this particle as if the color		9	slides back up? So let's to 23.
9:44:52AM	10	is this orange around here. Right? Like this 480?	10:06:21AM	10	Sorry. Let's go to 22.
J.11.02111	11	A. Well, we have 1.569. And, you know, that's going	10.00.21111	11	I want to come back to this change in oils.
	12	to be around 440.		12	When it says here: Bring the yellow CSDS color to
	13	And we have 1.556 which is pretty close to the		13	purple or magenta or blue range, what do you understand that
	14	extinction line.		14	to mean?
		Around 540.	10:06:50AM	15	A. I understand that to be that it's rule of thumb,
9:45:23AM	15				
9:45:23AM	15 16			16	he says, to get the purple or magenta or blue range using
9:45:23AM		Q. But so by being by using averages, you're		16 17	he says, to get the purple or magenta or blue range using 1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination.
9:45:23AM	16				
9:45:23AM	16 17	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in		17	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination.
9:45:23AM 9:45:42AM	16 17 18 19	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations?	10:07:18AM	17 18	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring
	16 17 18 19	 Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations? A. Well, if you take an average of that and you take 	10:07:18AM	17 18 19	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring it into that range by using 1.560, but it doesn't get there
	16 17 18 19 20	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations? A. Well, if you take an average of that and you take the average of the parallel of the perpendicular and	10:07:18AM	17 18 19 20	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring it into that range by using 1.560, but it doesn't get there unless you have — unless you're using the chrysotile from
	16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations? A. Well, if you take an average of that and you take the average of the parallel of the perpendicular and calculate the birefringence, it can give you, you know	10:07:18AM	17 18 19 20 21	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring it into that range by using 1.560, but it doesn't get there unless you have — unless you're using the chrysotile from Canada. That's not what he says in his published paper.
	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations? A. Well, if you take an average of that and you take the average of the parallel of the perpendicular and calculate the birefringence, it can give you, you know and I'm hypothetically saying 0.010.	10:07:18AM	17 18 19 20 21 22	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring it into that range by using 1.560, but it doesn't get there unless you have — unless you're using the chrysotile from Canada. That's not what he says in his published paper. Q. Okay. So unless you used the chrysotile from
	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. But so by being by using averages, you're treating the particle as if it's somewhere in the middle in there. Right? For purposes of your calculations? A. Well, if you take an average of that and you take the average of the parallel of the perpendicular and calculate the birefringence, it can give you, you know and I'm hypothetically saying 0.010. Or if you subtract out the gamma excuse me	10:07:18AM 10:07:44AM	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	1.560 or 1.570 of normal intensity of illumination. So what he's suggesting is, is that you can bring it into that range by using 1.560, but it doesn't get there unless you have — unless you're using the chrysotile from Canada. That's not what he says in his published paper. Q. Okay. So unless you used the chrysotile from Canada, you're saying you won't be able to push the parallel

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

		Page 46			Page 48
10:07:48AM	1	to push it to blue range. It was already in the blue range,	10:11:13AM	1	there are other sources of chrysotile that give you higher
	2	and with 1.560 it's still in the blue range.		2	refractive indices in the gamma range than what the 1866b
	3	But you're not going to get it to magenta with		3	is. And he says, use 1.560 for the gamma range because it's
	4	this type of chrysotile, with either the chrysotile we're		4	more in tune with the refractive indices you're seeing.
10:08:05AM	5	finding in the cosmetic talc or the SG210. That doesn't get	10:11:34AM	5	And that's what we did.
	6	pushed to magenta either.		6	Q. Okay. And the point being that if you use a
	7	And lastly, his affidavit, I didn't think it was		7	the oil that is more in tune with your what you are
	8	an affidavit I don't think where he swore to anything.		8	reporting as your refractive indices, then you would start
	9	I think it's just a report. Maybe you call it an affidavit,		9	to observe blue.
10:08:25AM	10	but I thought you had to say that you're saying this under	10:11:55AM	10	A. You're not going to - I mean, again, you read it
	11	oath.		11	correctly. But that's not what he's saying in that paper,
	12	But in his published paper from last year, he		12	which is a paper that says to use these ranges.
	13	acknowledges that chrysotile from different sources will		13	And the only thing he said about changing the
	14	have a higher refractive indice [sic] than what is found the		14	1.560 is that, as a rule of thumb this is a different
10:08:45AM	15	1866b standard.	10:12:23AM	15	rule of thumb now, is to have the fluid that you're using in
	16	Q. You said you were already getting blues from what		16	the ranges you're seeing.
	17	you're calling chrysotile, but in parallel, you were		17	The now for the gamma excuse me for the
	18	typically getting yellows. Right?		18	alpha we're already seeing the blues and that's and the
	19	A. Yellow-gold, yes, sir, that is correct. That's		19	1.550 works fine there.
10:09:05AM	20	what we were getting.	10:12:44AM	20	The 1.560 also when he has a 1.560 chart that
	21	Q. And so the point that he is saying here is to		21	he specifically says, use these charts for quick evaluation
	22	increase the from instead of using a 155 to use somewhere		22	for rapid identification of the types of asbestos you're
	23	in 1560 to 1570, until you turn those yellows into the blue		23	analyzing.
		1 , D' 1,0		24	
	24	range or purple or magenta. Right?		24	Q. Now let's go to the next slide. So here we're
10:09:28AM		A. Well, the yellow is only the yellow-gold is	10:13:18AM	25	Q. Now let's go to the next slide. So here we're looking at an image from one of your older reports. Now
10:09:28AM			10:13:18AM		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47	10:13:18AM		looking at an image from one of your older reports. Now
	25	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is $Page\ 47$ only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I		25	looking at an image from one of your older reports. Now Page 49 this is identifying tale, but then let me look let's look
	25	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range		25	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them.
	25 1 2	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha.		25 1 2	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595.
10:09:32AM	25 1 2 3	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this		25 1 2 3	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this
10:09:32AM	1 2 3 4	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha.	10:13:25AM	25 1 2 3 4	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll
10:09:32AM	1 2 3 4 5	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published	10:13:25AM	1 2 3 4 5	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll get
10:09:32AM	1 2 3 4 5 6	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published paper that doesn't say this. It says the opposite. Q. Okay. All I'm asking you, again, is the idea	10:13:25AM	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll
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10:09:32AM 10:09:46AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published paper that doesn't say this. It says the opposite. Q. Okay. All I'm asking you, again, is the idea would be to change the oil to move that parallel from yellow	10:13:25AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll get Q. Right. A these colors.
10:09:32AM 10:09:46AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published paper that doesn't say this. It says the opposite. Q. Okay. All I'm asking you, again, is the idea would be to change the oil to move that parallel from yellow into being in the blue range. Right? To help you	10:13:25AM 10:13:37AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll get Q. Right. A these colors. Q. Okay. Now, I just want to this is a
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10:09:32AM 10:09:46AM 10:10:13AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Well, the yellow is only — the yellow-gold is Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published paper that doesn't say this. It says the opposite. Q. Okay. All I'm asking you, again, is the idea would be to change the oil to move that parallel from yellow into being in the blue range. Right? To help you distinguish where the, you know, where that's really falling for the particle? A. I mean, you read it correctly. But it's not — it's not what he put in his published paper. So how am I supposed to answer that, other than: You read it correctly? Q. What are you saying — A. It's not right. It's not — at least when he puts it out to his peers, other than to his roommate in college, it's not what he says in the published paper. So I don't know what you want me to say here. Q. Let me make sure I understand. What are you saying is in his published paper that is inconsistent with	10:13:25AM 10:13:37AM 10:13:45AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll get Q. Right. A these colors. Q. Okay. Now, I just want to this is a representative image from your analysis of this more recent bottle. And now we're in 1560. Right? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Next slide. So if 1560 pushes colors towards the orange, away from the brighter yellows, I assume it relates to what you said before. Why is it that your new images are brighter than your old images? A. Well, you realize that the one on the left-hand side, we're looking at chrysotile.
10:09:28AM 10:09:32AM 10:09:46AM 10:10:13AM 10:10:35AM	25 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 47 only seen in the gamma discretion. You don't see the — I would say, nine times out of ten, it's in some blue range already for the alpha. But what I'm curious about is we have this affidavit, but then we have his peer-reviewed published paper that doesn't say this. It says the opposite. Q. Okay. All I'm asking you, again, is the idea would be to change the oil to move that parallel from yellow into being in the blue range. Right? To help you distinguish where the, you know, where that's really falling for the particle? A. I mean, you read it correctly. But it's not — it's not what he put in his published paper. So how am I supposed to answer that, other than: You read it correctly? Q. What are you saying — A. It's not right. It's not — at least when he puts it out to his peers, other than to his roommate in college, it's not what he says in the published paper. So I don't know what you want me to say here. Q. Let me make sure I understand. What are you saying is in his published paper that is inconsistent with this?	10:13:25AM 10:13:37AM 10:13:45AM	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Page 49 this is identifying talc, but then let me look let's look at the next slide, and then we can compare them. A. So we got 1.595. Q. Okay. So this A. Well, that's that's saying 1.560. So you'll get Q. Right. A these colors. Q. Okay. Now, I just want to this is a representative image from your analysis of this more recent bottle. And now we're in 1560. Right? A. Correct. Q. Okay. Next slide. So if 1560 pushes colors towards the orange, away from the brighter yellows, I assume it relates to what you said before. Why is it that your new images are brighter than your old images? A. Well, you realize that the one on the left-hand side, we're looking at chrysotile. Q. Okay. Why is it brighter?

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

					14 (Pages 30 to 33)
		Page 50			Page 52
10:14:55AM	1	A. Is that the one we just did?	10:18:21AM	1	A. Not on a talc plate, no, because it doesn't
	2	Q. This is yeah, from the Valadez report. That's		2	change. Talc plate only you're going into the B
	3	a Valadez, Johnson & Johnson.		3	directions, which is the top flat direction. And no matter
	4	A. You're using a completely different microscope.		4	which way you turn it, you're going to pretty much get
10:15:06AM	5	Q. Okay.	10:18:40AM	5	similar stuff.
	6	A with an LED lighting. That is the bright white		6	Q. Have you seen the video of Dr. Sanchez flipping a
	7	area. And this is the old microscope. They're going to		7	talc plate?
	8	look different.		8	A. Flipping it how?
	9	Q. Okay. So does the one on the right look more true		9	The answer is, no, I haven't seen it.
10:15:19AM	10	to what the eye would see under the microscope than the one	10:18:50AM	10	Q. Yeah, okay.
	11	on the left?		11	But anyway, so, for example, if we look at some of
	12	A. The one on the left is what the eye would see.		12	these yellow like if I travel with my eye up from the
	13	The one on the right is what the eye would see on your		13	particle you have identified as chrysotile up towards my
	14	brightness level. You know, you're looking at a		14	left and up, there's like a you know, is that talc, that
10:15:44AM	15	state-of-art LED different objective different dispersion	10:19:12AM	15	yellow piece?
	16	staining-type lens. It's the infinity-type, so you can't		16	A. Don't know.
	17	really compare them. If you're trying to compare them as		17	Q. Okay.
	18	the exact same color, you can't do that. Or the		18	A. Could be. Probably.
	19	brightness		19	Q. Okay. How does that structure that you've
10:16:05AM		But we have and, you know, I guess we'll get to	10:19:26AM	20	identified as chrysotile look any different than in that
	21	it. I've produced samples where we have half chrysotile and		21	orientation, look any different than those talc plates?
	22	half fibrous talc with the same microscope on the left-hand		22	A. Looks completely different to me. It doesn't have
	23	side and you're getting similar types of brightness, but you		23	the morphology. You know, you have to understand, this is
10 16 2224	24	can clearly see same background, but you can clearly see		24	Step 1 out of 5 steps of different orientation, elongation,
10:16:33AM	23	how the tale fibrous tale side is way brighter than	10:19:54AM	25	cross polars, no polars.
		Page 51			Page 53
10:16:39AM	1	different refractive indices than you see on the chrysotile	10:19:57AM	1	No decision is made that that a chrysotile bundle
	2	side. So what you're trying to compare makes no sense.		2	until we get through the whole thing. We can't just pick
	3	Q. We'll talk more about these images in a second.		3	one photograph and say, how's it different from here? How's
	4	So we're looking here at a structure that you've identified		4	it different from here. You know, if we go look through
10:16:56AM	5	as chrysotile. Right? With the arrows.	10:20:12AM	5	all the photographs, which would be how you probably
	6	A. Yes.		6	identify chrysotile, you can start you can see all
	7	Q. Okay. And then these more rounded structures		7	the difference with that.
	8	around it, are those talc plates?		8	But you're just asking, how is that different?
	9	A. Well, you have talc plates, and you have something		9	You know, I can't let me see here.
10:17:17AM	10	else in there. Maybe aluminum silicates or some silica, but	10:20:34AM	10	Let me get that. What's that number?
	11	the — the other, the blues.		11	Q. Page 33.
	12	And then you have talc particles in there.		12	A. If you go to the parallel direction and look at
	13	Q. Okay. So let me make sure I understand. The		13	those same particles, you can see a big difference. If you
	14	blues, you think, are some material is neither talc		14	go to elongation, most of those that's a 630. Under
10:17:39AM	15	nor asbestos. Right?	10:21:21AM	15	elongation, talc plates pretty much disappear.
	16	A. Well, some of them may be asbestos. It's just too		16	Then if you go to cross-polars you can see the
	17	small to for us to resolve, especially the ones that are		17	fibrous structure.
	18	in the perpendicular directions, blue.		18	So it's if I can look through this and see
	19	And then you have some particulates that are, you		19	how — it is chrysotile versus a talc plate.
10:18:01AM	20	know fragments of something. I don't know what it is.	10:21:56AM	20	Q. Explain to me how you think that's chrysotile and
	21	We don't analyze and try to determine everything that's in		21	not talc.
	22	these samples. Could be silica, or it could be something		22	A. If you go to the next photograph in the
	23	else. I don't know.		23	perpendicular direction, you can see the striations through
	24	Q. You can get blue on a even on a talc plate		24	it. It's almost purplish-blue. It's just about at its
		donanding on how it's ariented Dight?	10:22:21AM	25	extinction limit, and there's I can see that out of a lot
10:18:17AM	25	depending on how it's oriented. Right?	10.22.211111		eatherin ming and there's 1 can see that out of a lot

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

				13 (Pages 34 to 37)
	Page 54			Page 56
1	of these other ones which are too small to really resolve.	10:26:49AM	1	MR. DUBIN: On the right, yeah.
2	Then and I go to the elongation photograph, I can		2	MR. RIVAMONTE: Okay. Yeah.
3	see that there's a talc plate. I can see that it has		3	MR. DUBIN: I'm not sure if it has page numbers or
4	fibrous structure. And if I go to cross-polars, I can see		4	we just counted pages.
5	the fibrous nature of it.	10:27:07AM	5	MR. RIVAMONTE: I'm just looking at the PDF,
6	So it's chrysotile. It's not a talc plate. We're		6	whatever the PDF says. It's page 32.
7	not misidentifying we're not misidentifying this as		7	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) Sorry, Doctor, I wasn't sure if
8	fibrous tale, and we're not misidentifying tale plates for		8	you were in the middle of
9	chrysotile.		9	A. Yeah, I heard it. I'm just looking at it. It's
10	Q. What in the images in the elongation would be	10:27:20AM	10	hard to say, what is that? What is that?
11	different that we're seeing here versus what you're calling		11	I mean I'd have to be looking in the microscope at
12	fibrous talc? What are we seeing here that we could not see		12	it to tell you what that is. It's not something we
13	with what you're calling fibrous talc?		13	identified. So I don't know what's wrong with it, but I'd
14	A. Well, again, we're not just first, I thought we		14	have to be looking in the PLM scope to make a guess.
15	were comparing them to talc plates.	10:27:37AM	15	Q. Based on morphology, does that to appear to be a
16	Q. Okay. I'm just asking		16	tale plate?
17	A. Well, if we go back to the dispersion staining,		17	A. Again, I'd have to be looking in the microscope to
18	the the refractive indices is 1.564. In the in the		18	make any decision on what that might be.
19	parallel, it is 1.561 in the perpendicular. The reason it's		19	Q. And is that generally true? In order to properly
20	not fibrous talc because you got a refractive indice of	10:27:54AM	20	judge what colors were observed on here, you would have to
21	• -		21	be at the microscope and actually look at the slide?
22			22	A. It's not so much the colors. It's the focus.
23			23	It's you know, I would look at elongation, at lower
24			24	magnification. So got kind of an oddball structure to it to
25		10:28:22AM	25	be chrysotile. I don't doesn't really have substantially
	Page 55			Page 57
1	and straight up, you see a very yellow-looking structure.	10:28:34AM	1	parallel sides.
2	And I can see structures in that.		2	So I can't really tell you anything else than
3	And then if I go to the parallel, I can see this		3	what's in the middle there because we have parallel sides.
4	brightish bright white and a bright blue. That's fibrous		4	I see the striations, you know, all the way through it. It
5	talc.	10:28:51AM		
6			5	has the appropriate refractive indices. So it's
	And tell me, if you can absolutely see the		5 6	has the appropriate refractive indices. So it's I would have to do more to that other particle in
7	And tell me, if you can absolutely see the difference there.			
			6	I would have to do more to that other particle in
7	difference there.		6 7	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations
7 8	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue.	10:29:14AM	6 7 8	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's — I can't tell
7 8 9	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right?	10:29:14AM	6 7 8 9	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's — I can't tell you without doing more work.
7 8 9 10	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue.	10:29:14AM	6 7 8 9	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this
7 8 9 10	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the	10:29:14AM	6 7 8 9 10	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis?
7 8 9 10 11	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where	10:29:14AM	6 7 8 9 10 11	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular —	10:29:14AM 10:29:27AM	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light,		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's — I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than 1.535.		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am requesting that you not dispose of them.
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than 1.535. Q. So what is the structure to the right of the one that you've identified, the larger blocky structure with		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am requesting that you not dispose of them. The let's go so what in this oil, in 1560, what should you be seeing for chrysotile for the kind of
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	difference there. Q. Okay. Tale in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous tale in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's tale. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than 1.535. Q. So what is the structure to the right of the one that you've identified, the larger blocky structure with blue on the side? What is that it? Looks like it's mostly	10:29:27AM	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am requesting that you not dispose of them. The let's go so what in this oil, in 1560, what should you be seeing for chrysotile for the kind of chrysotile that you say is in cosmetic tale? What should
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than 1.535. Q. So what is the structure to the right of the one that you've identified, the larger blocky structure with blue on the side? What is that it? Looks like it's mostly in perpendicular.	10:29:27AM	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am requesting that you not dispose of them. The let's go so what in this oil, in 1560, what should you be seeing for chrysotile for the kind of chrysotile that you say is in cosmetic tale? What should you be seeing, colors?
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	difference there. Q. Okay. Talc in perpendicular can also be blue. Right? A. Fibrous talc in the perpendicular can be blue. But if you compare — if you go to the perpendicular photograph, which would be the next one where I said, that's talc. And look at it in the perpendicular — it's not quite on perpendicular — it's bright — light, bright blue to white. So that white puts it less than 1.535. Q. So what is the structure to the right of the one that you've identified, the larger blocky structure with blue on the side? What is that it? Looks like it's mostly in perpendicular. A. I just have to get oriented here, so give me a second.	10:29:27AM	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	I would have to do more to that other particle in order to say, that's chrysotile. I don't see the striations through it like I do the other one. It's I can't tell you without doing more work. Q. Do you still have the PLM slides for this analysis? A. We still do. Q. Okay. I'm going to request that you preserve those and we're going to request an opportunity to review them, so we can we'll follow up about that, but I am requesting that you not dispose of them. The let's go so what in this oil, in 1560, what should you be seeing for chrysotile for the kind of chrysotile that you say is in cosmetic tale? What should you be seeing, colors? A. What you're seeing right there. Q. Okay.
_	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	of these other ones which are too small to really resolve. Then and I go to the elongation photograph, I can see that there's a talc plate. I can see that it has fibrous structure. And if I go to cross-polars, I can see the fibrous nature of it. So it's chrysotile. It's not a talc plate. We're not misidentifying we're not misidentifying this as fibrous talc, and we're not misidentifying talc plates for chrysotile. Q. What in the images in the elongation would be different that we're seeing here versus what you're calling fibrous talc? What are we seeing here that we could not see with what you're calling fibrous talc? A. Well, again, we're not just first, I thought we were comparing them to talc plates. Q. Okay. I'm just asking A. Well, if we go back to the dispersion staining, the the refractive indices is 1.564. In the in the parallel, it is 1.561 in the perpendicular. The reason it's not fibrous talc because you got a refractive indice of 0.003, where the fibrous talc is going to have a refractive indice that is completely different. For example, if you go over to the right slightly, there's a white spot there. I don't know what that is. And if I were to go a couple maybe 5 millimeters to the right Page 55 and straight up, you see a very yellow-looking structure. And I can see structures in that. And then if I go to the parallel, I can see this brightish bright white and a bright blue. That's fibrous	10:26:49AM Then and I go to the elongation photograph, I can see that there's a talc plate. I can see that it has fibrous structure. And if I go to cross-polars, I can see the fibrous nature of it. So it's chrysotile. It's not a talc plate. We're not misidentifying — we're not misidentifying this as fibrous talc, and we're not misidentifying talc plates for chrysotile. Q. What in the images in the elongation would be different that we're seeing here versus what you're calling fibrous talc? What are we seeing here that we could not see with what you're calling fibrous talc? A. Well, again, we're not just — first, I thought we were comparing them to talc plates. Q. Okay. I'm just asking — A. Well, if we go back to the dispersion staining, the — the refractive indices is 1.564. In the — in the parallel, it is 1.561 in the perpendicular. The reason it's not fibrous talc because you got a refractive indice of 0.003, where the fibrous talc is going to have a refractive indice that is completely different. For example, if you go over to the right slightly, there's a white spot there. I don't know what that is. And if I were to go a couple — maybe 5 millimeters to the right Page 55 and straight up, you see a very yellow-looking structure. And I can see structures in that. And then if I go to the parallel, I can see this	Then and I go to the elongation photograph, I can see that there's a talc plate. I can see that it has fibrous structure. And if I go to cross-polars, I can see the fibrous nature of it. So it's chrysotile. It's not a talc plate. We're not misidentifying — we're not misidentifying this as fibrous talc, and we're not misidentifying talc plates for chrysotile. Q. What in the images in the elongation would be different that we're seeing here versus what you're calling fibrous talc? What are we seeing here that we could not see with what you're calling fibrous talc? A. Well, again, we're not just — first, I thought we were comparing them to talc plates. Q. Okay. I'm just asking — A. Well, if we go back to the dispersion staining, the — the refractive indices is 1.564. In the — in the parallel, it is 1.561 in the perpendicular. The reason it's not fibrous talc because you got a refractive indice of 0.003, where the fibrous talc is going to have a refractive indice that is completely different. Page 55 and straight up, you see a very yellow-looking structure. Page 55 and straight up, you see a very yellow-looking structure. And I can see structures in that. And then if I go to the parallel, I can see this

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

		D 50			D (0
		Page 58			Page 60
10:30:11AM	1	cosmetic talc is in the 1.560 to the 1.569 range.	10:34:21AM	1	A. Oh, the talc plates?
	2	And if you were to average it out, it's about		2	Q. Yeah. Are you seeing that same yellow on the talc
	3	1.566 or so. That what's we see, the primary in elongation.		3	plates?
	4	Q. Not generally bright yellow. Right?		4	A. I don't think that's the same color.
10:30:31AM	5	A. Not at 1.560.	10:34:29AM	5	Q. You don't think that that yellow is the same color
	6	And it wouldn't call it bright. I would just call		6	that you're seeing in the talc plates near it?
	7	it a yellowish-gold.		7	A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?
	8	Q. Okay. And with respect to what all these blue		8	Q. You don't think that yellow is the same color as
40.00.45	9	things are, the percentage of chrysotile that you say you	10 24 4274	9	the talc plates that you're seeing in this image?
	10	identified in these products is down around .003 to	10:34:43AM		A. No. I don't.
	11	.006 percent. Right?		11	Q. In fact, it's brighter looking than some of the
	12	A. Well, what we saw here was 0.002 to 0.004. When		12	tale plates?
	13	it was weight corrected, I think it was like .000 let		13	A. I would say it's a different shade.
	14	me just look at the report. I don't want to put something		14	Q. Okay. Well, let's see what shade you did call it.
	15	on the record that's not Okay. 0.0003 to	10:34:56AM	15	So you give a value of 1570. Right?
	16	0.0006 percent.		16	A. That's right.
	17	Q. At those percentages, is it fair to say that in		17 18	Q. Okay. And we can go forward one slide, and we'll
	18	this field, most of the material is not going to be			come back.
	19	chrysotile?	10 05 10	19	So the way we do this I mean, your lab is at
	20	A. I think we have found something to agree on,	10:35:18AM	20	what temperature? About 22, you said?
	21	Mr. Dubin.		21	A. 21 degrees centigrade.
	22	Q. Okay. So talk to me for a second about your			Q. 21. Okay. So we would look 1570, 21 degrees,
	23	Calidria reference SU210 in 1560. But first, let me just		23 24	1560 oil, and it gives us a value of 500. Right?
	24	ask you: Was	10.25.407M		A. Yes. That's I guess, that's the old Su tables,
10:32:39AM	25	Well, actually, I'll get to that later. Let's	10:35:48AM	25	but 1.570 ought to be about 500.
		Page 59			Page 61
10:32:42AM	1	just do this first.	10:35:52AM	1	Q. Okay. Now let's go back one slide, back to 26.
	2	So I've got an image here. If we go to the next		2	And so 500, the color that we should be observing is the one
	3	from what I've received in morning. And so we understand		3	underneath the 500. Right?
	4	again, this is what you're using as your reference from		4	A. It should be close to that.
10:33:06AM	5	Calidria chrysotile in 1560 oil, the same oil that you're	10:36:07AM	5	Q. Are you honestly telling me that when you look at
	6	using for the Valadez bottles. Right?		6	this image, that structure is that magenta color underneath
	7	A. Oh, you're pulling it up. Okay. I couldn't		7	500?
	8	figure out where did that come from?		8	A. Well, no.
	9	Q. Yeah, page 21.		9	MR. RIVAMONTE: Argumentative.
10:33:26AM	10	A. Yes, that's what we're using.	10:36:22AM	10	THE WITNESS: I'm not saying that. That magenta
	11	Q. And so this is structure, in this Calidria		11	color under 500 ours is more in the 1.572 you know, if
	12	reference, that you've identified as being chrysotile.		12	these are if he's correct. I got to go back to his
	13	Correct?		13	tables, and we're using the tables he has in his
	14	A. Yes, sir. It is chrysotile.		14	publication. And I'd be looking at let me take look at
	15	Q. Okay. So, as we point out, there's also talc in	10:36:49AM	15	that.
	13			16	Oh, I'm looking at the chrysotile. No wonder.
10:33:39AM	16	this reference sample. Right?	1		On, I'm looking at the emysothe. Two wonder.
10:33:39AM		this reference sample. Right? A. Yes.		17	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is
10:33:39AM	16			17 18	•
10:33:39AM	16 17	A. Yes.			Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is
10:33:39AM	16 17 18	A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is that bright yellow?	10:38:57AM	18	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is that? You're looking at the standard. No wonder. There it
10:33:39AM 10:33:54AM	16 17 18 19	A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is that bright yellow? A. No. I would say that's sort of a goldish-brown —	10:38:57AM	18 19	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is that? You're looking at the standard. No wonder. There it is.
10:33:39AM 10:33:54AM	16 17 18 19 20	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is that bright yellow? A. No. I would say that's sort of a goldish-brown — a goldish area. It's not bright yellow at all. 	10:38:57AM	18 19 20	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is that? You're looking at the standard. No wonder. There it is. No, we have sort of that at the 500 mark. Again,
10:33:39AM 10:33:54AM	16 17 18 19 20 21	 A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is that bright yellow? A. No. I would say that's sort of a goldish-brown — a goldish area. It's not bright yellow at all. Q. Okay. Is this the color that you are — is this 	10:38:57AM	18 19 20 21	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is that? You're looking at the standard. No wonder. There it is. No, we have sort of that at the 500 mark. Again, I'd have to be under the microscope to look at it, but the
10:33:39AM 10:33:54AM	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Yes. Q. Okay. Is that bright yellow? A. No. I would say that's sort of a goldish-brown — a goldish area. It's not bright yellow at all. Q. Okay. Is this the color that you are — is this color in your view in parallel inconsistent with tale?	10:38:57AM	18 19 20 21 22	Need to be looking at the talc that we analyzed. Where is that? You're looking at the standard. No wonder. There it is. No, we have sort of that at the 500 mark. Again, I'd have to be under the microscope to look at it, but the outer edge, I think that was averaged. But I think that's

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

		Page 62			Page 64
10:39:30AM	1	But on the outer edge, on the top of the structure	10:43:05AM	1	A. Purple, purplish-red.
	2	it has where the Becke line is. So I'm not concerned with		2	Q. Okay?
	3	that.		3	A. That's what I'm seeing on the outer edge, not the
	4	Q. Can you see anything again, see this little		4	whole structure.
10:39:39AM	5	particle, this yellow particle, the talc plate in between	10:43:13AM	5	Q. Okay. So is it you're understanding then that
	6	these blue structures to the right of what you've mark off?		6	this chrysotile, it's going to be all yellow and it's
	7	See those talc plates?		7	going to be yellow and then some faint line of purple on the
	8	A. I do.		8	outside or something like that? That's what you're seeing
	9	Q. Is there some difference that you're you're		9	here?
10:39:57AM	10	seeing there that causes you to call this magenta and	10:43:38AM	10	A. What are you I'm not sure what you're talking
	11	A. No, I'm not saying the whole thing is magenta.		11	about. I see no yellow on that chrysotile structure. What
	12	What we're doing now is we're averaging them. It's hard to		12	I'm looking at is the outer edge of the bundle.
	13	see where you haven't blown it up.		13	Q. Uh-huh. Okay. So let's keep going. But you're
	14	But on the top edge, we have a little bit		14	treating this for purposes of your birefringence
10:40:19AM	15	different color there. So I'd have to go and look at and	10:44:00AM	15	calculation, you're treating this the number that goes
	16	see if this was averaged out on it. Because at least on my		16	into your calculation is associated with purple?
	17	photograph, I can see on that top edge where the Becke line		17	A. Now, that's what it looks like to me, sitting
	18	is.		18	here. Again, you know, I'd have to be sitting at the PLM
	19	Q. Okay. Let's go forward to more slides.		19	scope, but I can see a reddish-purple around the edge, what
10:40:42AM	20	To that one, yeah.	10:44:22AM	20	I'm looking at right now.
	21	So again, what we've we've already talking		21	Q. You can't see because, again because of the
	22	about this. Let's go one more. Okay.		22	illumination, you can't see that also a little bit of an
		What color are you seeing here in this structure		23	edge around the talc plate up there?
	23	What color are you seeing here in this structure			
	24	that you've identified as chrysotile?		24	A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and
10:41:12AM		• •	10:44:38AM	24 25	
10:41:12AM	24	that you've identified as chrysotile?	10:44:38AM		A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and
	24	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one? Page 63	10:44:38AM		A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows.
	24	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one?			A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows. Page 65 Q. Okay. So you would characterize the talc plate as
	24 25	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one? Page 63 Q. Yep. That's the same structure we were looking at before.		25	A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows. Page 65 Q. Okay. So you would characterize the talc plate as red and yellow, red on the outside?
	24 25 1 2	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one? Page 63 Q. Yep. That's the same structure we were looking at		25 1 2	A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows. Page 65 Q. Okay. So you would characterize the talc plate as
10:41:15AM	24 25 1 2 3	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one? Page 63 Q. Yep. That's the same structure we were looking at before. A. I'm going to —		1 2 3	A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows. Page 65 Q. Okay. So you would characterize the talc plate as red and yellow, red on the outside? A. Looking at the bottom of it, it's sort of a darker
10:41:15AM	24 25 1 2 3 4	that you've identified as chrysotile? A. Is this the new one? Page 63 Q. Yep. That's the same structure we were looking at before. A. I'm going to — Q. Sure.	10:44:39AM	1 2 3 4	A. What I see around that talc plate is reds and yellows. Page 65 Q. Okay. So you would characterize the talc plate as red and yellow, red on the outside? A. Looking at the bottom of it, it's sort of a darker red. And then you also see areas that are yellow, and then
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18 (Pages 66 to 69)

10:46:06AM	1				
	1	skip to the let's to 30 for a second.	10:49:46AM	1	that is maybe 1 thousandths of a size of what we're looking
	2	The next one.		2	at over there and looking at it in a completely different
	3	So the number you're assigning to that structure		3	refractive indice [sic] fluid. So, yeah. You can do what
	4	that we looked at before in parallel is actually even more		4	you want here, but I'm not agreeing I'm not saying you
10:46:32AM	5	dark purple than the ISO reference chrysotiles. Right?	10:50:02AM	5	can compare the two at all. It's not the structure that
	6	A. Well, you've got all kinds of colors there.		6	we're dealing with here.
	7	You've got bright yellow, you've got some blues in there,		7	Q. Okay. Let's go to Slide 33. And so here you're
	8	you've got some magenta. And of course, we're in 1.550,		8	reporting this and including it in your calculations as
	9	here. I don't believe this is 1.560, so you can't compare		9	1568. Right? So magenta. Right?
10:47:07AM	10	the two.	10:50:45AM	10	A. We're saying the 1.568 due to what's around the
	11	Q. I know, but just in terms of the visual color		11	outer edge of that bundle.
	12	where it goes on the wavelength. On the wavelength, you're		12	Q. For purposes of your calculation that you're using
	13	saying that that structure in Johnson & Johnson is are more		13	this to determine this being chrysotile, you're treating
	14	purple than this?		14	this as magenta. Right?
10:47:23AM	15	A. That's not purple.	10:51:02AM	15	A. I'm treating it somewhere you can't really do
	16	Q. Okay. Well, you're saying it's farther towards		16	it like that. I'm treating it somewhere in there, and I
	17	the purple range than this. Correct?		17	need to check out
	18	A. Well, you can't compare the colors. This is in		18	I need to check the table you're using.
	19	1.550. We're looking at 1.560.		19	But I can see here, looking at it on the outer
10:47:40AM	20	Q. What I'm asking you is: The colors are associated	10:51:17AM	20	edge, it's pretty pretty close between the two. They're
	21	with wavelengths. Right? In both circumstances. Right?		21	1.572 to 1.573 to the 1.569 to the 1. — the 1.567 to 1.568
	22	A. They're associated with wavelengths, but the 1.560		22	verses the 1.69. [sic]
	23	changes that wavelength even though you will get the same		23	You're only you got a few-thousandths of a
	24	refractive indices because you have to look at a 1.560. I'm		24	refractive indice here. You know, looking at a very small
10:48:05AM	25	not you can't you can't look at this in 1.560 and then	10:51:46AM	25	structure and I'm just on the outer edge.
		Page 67			Page 69
10:48:11AM	1	try to compare 1.550 and try to compare to 1.560.	10:51:47AM	1	So you are trying to compare to the 1866b standard
	2	Q. I'm just talking about the color, the color		2	in huge bundle. You just can't do that.
	3	itself. Right? The color of this is you're saying		3	Q. I thought you told me before you saw a little red
	4	visually whatever oil it's in, that the structure we just		4	sometimes on the outside of talc plate. So how is that
10:48:31AM	5	looked at from the Johnson & Johnson is further towards	10:52:03AM	5	any different than what you're seeing here?
	6	purple than this. Right?		6	A. It's completely different. I didn't say it was
	7	MR. RIVAMONTE: Asked and answered.		7	the same thing. And I don't see any talc plates in this one
	8	THE WITNESS: You can't compare the two.		8	that even comes close.
	9	And, yes, it's a darker reddish-purple than, you		9	Q. Why are the talc plates so dark here? Why can't I
10:48:52AM	10	know, this magenta color eliminating the bright yellow	10:52:22AM	10	see the other talc structures, as well as this one?
	11	colors and ignoring the size of structure under that, that		11	A. It's a different area of the sample.
	12	is probably closer is more closer to the size ranges		12	Q. What causes things to be obscured like that?
	13	we're seeing.		13	MR. RIVAMONTE: Misstates testimony. Vague and
	14	So, yeah. You just can't compare the two. I told		14	overbroad.
10:49:12AM	15	you my opinion about it and what was around the edge, and	10:52:52AM	15	THE WITNESS: You're just seeing a more you're
	16	I'm not looking in a microscope. I can't answer it anymore		16	seeing more of a concentrated area on the sample. If I look
	17	and help you out here.		17	at individual structures of tale plates versus it's less
	18	Q. Just so we're clear what I'm asking about, I'm		18	concentrated of talc particles.
	19	comparing the color of this to go back a couple of		19	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) I don't understand. How is but
10:49:28AM	20	slides, please and this. These are the two ones I was	10:53:09AM	20	then why can't I see the talc particles that are on here
TO:49:70AM	21	asking you about. Right?		21	clearly. Why can't I see
10:49:20AM				22	
10:49:20AM	22	A. That's so misleading Mr Dubin			For example, why are the ones, down and to the
10:49:20AM	22 23	A. That's so misleading, Mr. Dubin. O. Well		23	For example, why are the ones, down and to the
10:49:20AM	22 23 24	A. That's so misleading, Mr. Dubin. Q. Well A. You're talking about the whole structure. I'm		23 24	For example, why are the ones, down and to the left, so dark? A. If I look through — if I look through the one

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

					19 (Pages /0 to /3
		Page 70			Page 72
10:53:36AM	1	I can find some of the top plates are just like that.	10:57:01AM	1	A. Yes.
	2	And also I can find a lot of top plates that are		2	Q. Okay. When you analyzed when you've analyzed
	3	not are just like the others. You're looking you're		3	Johnson & Johnson product in the 1560 liquid, did you see
	4	looking down through a glass slide onto a sample that is		4	any chrysotile structures that any structures that you're
10:53:50AM	5	basically just particulates in with the in with the	10:57:26AM	5	calling chrysotile that were blue in parallel?
	6	fluid, you're going to have different heights.		6	A. No.
	7	And the only thing that they're focusing in on to		7	Of course that's 1.565, not 1.560.
	8	make sure that it's absolutely in focus is the structure		8	Q. Have you done how did you decide to pick 1560
	9	we're looking at. You know, you're point of view even		9	if Dr. Su's statement was that you should pick something
10:54:15AM	10	and we're also using a using the	10:57:57AM	10	between in the range of 1560 to 1570? How did you decide
	11	The central stop objective lens is also one of		11	on 1560?
	12	these infinity lenses, which gives you a broader where		12	A. Because the 1.560 is in the range that we're
	13	you're going to see more structure. And this could be up		13	seeing.
	14	and you can have other particles down on the glass slide.		14	Two, what I noticed here, he hasn't given us any
10:54:35AM	15	This is common in polarized light microscopy where, if this	10:58:21AM	15	refractive indices because there's no chart for 1.565.
	16	was somewhere else and I wanted to not focus on what's		16	So we picked 1.560 because that's what Su said to
	17	important but focus on one of these other particles like		17	do in his published paper, that we should use 1.550, slash,
	18	over here, you know, there's more of these particle that are		18	1.560 in his chart his wavelength charts where
	19	in the same plain view with the central stop lens that's		19	refractive indices stops at 1.560.
10:54:56AM	20	the infinity type. This is common.	10:58:48AM	20	MR. DUBIN: Okay.
	21	Q. Okay. Have you reviewed received or reviewed		21	All right. We can take down the slide set.
	22	Dr. Gunter's supplemental report about the optical		22	So I'm going to change topics now and hopefully
	23	properties of Calidria 210 and 144 chrysotile, as compared		23	speed along a little bit.
	24	to Gold Bond elongated talc?		24	But I don't know whether you want to take another
10:55:24AM	25	A. Yes.	10:59:03AM	25	break, whether you need anything to eat, or something like
		Page 71			Page 73
10:55:25AM	1	Well, I don't know if I reviewed the report. I	10:59:06AM	1	that.
10.33.23AM	2		10.39.00AM	2	THE WITNESS: Yeah. It's about 1:00. I do need
	3	reviewed his deposition where he said it was yellow-gold. Q. Well, I just want to make sure you		3	lunch.
	4	Let me look at one image from that. We'll make it		4	
	-	Let the look at one image from that. We it make it			
10.55.39am	5	the next exhibit in order	10.50.00AM	5	MR. DUBIN: Okay. Let's go off the
10:55:39AM	5	the next exhibit in order. (Exhibit 7 was subsequently marked for	10:59:09AM	5	(Simultaneous speaking.)
10:55:39AM	6	(Exhibit 7 was subsequently marked for	10:59:09AM	6	(Simultaneous speaking.) THE WITNESS: go till 5:00 p.m. today. I don't
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20 (Pages 74 to 77)

Page 76 Page 76 Page 77 Page						20 (Pages 74 to 77)
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3 Johnson & Johnson — Chinese-sourced Johnson & Johnson 2 10:25:15:150. 4 150 170	10:55:45AM	1	(Exhibit No. 5 was marked for identification.)	11:54:45AM	1	Q. What would you expect
10:155:14504 5 Formation 1 displayed some images from 11:155:1254 5 A. Well, if you go to the very last pages of the report, this firefores tate has a sumple. And we're seeing parallel ranges from greater than 1.586 in greater than 1.586 (Rubhith No. Was marked for identifications) 7 Supplemental report that I displayed a page from 8 11:155:1254 10 determining abelsons refraction indices by dispersion 11:155:1254 10 determining abelsons described in the financian 11:155:1254 11:155:1254 10 determining abelsons described in the financian 11:155:1254 10 determining abelsons described in the financian 11:155:1254 10 determining abelsons described in the financian 11:155:1254 determining abel		2	MR. DUBIN: Exhibit 6 will be the older Chinese		2	A. A bright blue. Around 7, 750 or so.
20:55:250.5 5 (Exhibit No. 6 was rurked for identification.) 4		3	Johnson & Johnson Chinese-sourced Johnson & Johnson		3	Q. Okay. And what would you expect for the parallel
MR DUBN: Exhibit 7 will be the Gunter 7 supplicated report that I displayed a page from 8 (Eshibit No. You structed for identification) 8 Lidol. Hinkit More are the highest of where less than LSS6 greater than 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15		4	report that I displayed some images from.		4	for tale?
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12 14 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18		6	MR. DUBIN: Exhibit 7 will be the Gunter		6	report, this fibrous talc has a sample. And we're seeing
MR. DUBIN: Exhibit 8 will be Dr. So's article 11:49:5934 10 4 comming ashestor (refraction indices by dispersion statisming. 12: (Schibit No. 8 was marked for identification) 13: Q. (BY MR. DUBIN) And so I want to go to the report 14: in this case, which I guess I've just asid is Echibit 5, and 15: 50:1732 15 4 sak you a little bit about that. 18: MR. DUBIN: Two could althat up, Mike? 19: First, if we could page through to the bench 19: MR. DUBIN: Two could althat up, Mike? 19: First, if we could page through to the bench 19: Subct. 10: Q. (BY MR. DUBIN) So ultimately when you're under 11: 50: 50 Ms. 2 11: 50: 50 Ms. 2 11: 50: 50 Ms. 2 11: 50: 1732 25 11:		7	supplemental report that I displayed a page from.		7	parallel ranges from greater than 1.595 to greater than
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1		9	MR. DUBIN: Exhibit 8 will be Dr. Su's article		9	And on the flip side, we have less than 1.550 for
12 CShibit No. 8 was rarked for identification.) 12 image after it? And now more the things we were discussing and I was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make sure that I understand, were Becke lines. Can was to make you were the field and the bundle. 1	11:49:59AM	10	determining asbestos refraction indices by dispersion	11:55:45AM	10	the alpha. So it was less than 1.550.
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16 MR. DUBIN: If we could call that up, Mike? 16 A. The Becke line is the interface, essentially, 17 18 18 19 No.	11:50:17AM	15	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11:56:13AM	15	
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11:50:50M 20 Page 75 C. (BY MR. DUBIN3) So ultimately when you're under labely of the exposited data for asbeatos identification, there's an alpha and a gamma value 650 and 510. 22 What does that represent? 23 What cost that represents the range of the - on the alpha on the - on the high side to the - I mean, you know, it gives the outside range between the two of the - I think it gives the outside range between the two of the reystal to see the color. 11:51:20		18				
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Page 75 11:51:20AM 1 was either four or five representative structures — yeah, four representative structures. So we give it a range of the alpha and gamma. And if you look down — so for alpha, that's the highest wavelength. 11:51:46AM 5 And for the gamma, that would be the lowest wavelength. — or the shortest wavelength, not the lowest. 7 Q. So, for example, 510 in parallel would be a shade of magenta? 11:52:24AM 10 Q. Yeah. 11:52:25AM 11 A. 1.568. I think we've already gone over that. But that is, which one? 1.568, 1.568, 1.568, 1.568. 11:52:25AM 12 that is, which one? 1.568, 1.568, 1.568, 1.568. 12 A. 1.568. I think we've already gone over that. But that is, which one? 1.568, 1.568, 1.568. 13 Yeah, 1.568. You know, I can see a kind of reddish color around the outside, but we spent some time talking about that. 11:52:25AM 15 C. Right. I'm just trying — confirming the color. 14 Q. Right. I'm just trying — confirming the color. 15 Yea, it's blue. 16 Q. Right. I'm just trying — confirming the color. 17 Yes, it's blue. 18 A. Let's see where one is. 650, I just need to find it. 11:54:14AM 20 Yes, it's blue. 11:54:14AM 20 Yes, it's blue. 11:54:14AM 20 Yes, it's blue. 12 Q. Is 650 in perpendicular? 13 Yes, it's blue. 14 Yes, it's blue. 15 A. 650 in perpendicular? 16 A. 650 in perpendicular? 17 A. It mean, that's curtle of see the color. 11:55:22AM 1 0 Q. Because when we were discussing these images and you were talking about Becke lines, Poscewere Becke lines on these types of images. Correct? 11:57:15AM 11:57:15AM 10:157:15AM 10:15						
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19 it. 11:54:142M 20 Yes, it's blue. 21 Q. Is 650 in perpendicular also consistent with tale 22 fiber? 23 A. 650 in perpendicular? 24 No. It would be a – it would be – the 15 So I don't know whether you this is even in the 26 correct view to observe a Becke line or not. But how do 27 these kind of images relate to Becke lines? 28 A. Well, the only really way to tell is from the 29 focal plane where it's in focus. You're either – out of 20 focus or in one direction or out of focus in another						
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No. It would be a – it would be – the 24 focus or in one direction or out of focus in another						··· · · · · · · · ·
Total of a round of the round o						
un ection and it is a true betweenie, it will move. It	11:54:41AM			11.58.47am		
			wavelength would be night! than that.	11.50.4/AM		an ection and it it s a true bette fine, it will move. It

21 (Pages 78 to 81)

		Page 78			Page 80
11:58:52AM	1	will move into the structure, or it will move out of the	12:02:03PM	1	indices we were finding during that time period are just
	2	structure.		2	about dead-on to the same ones we're finding now with 1.550
	3	Or it will stay at a particular and you will		3	with the new microscopes and also the 1.560.
	4	know if you got the right refractive indice fluid for a		4	So it wasn't adding it to the point that caused
11:59:03AM	5	matching. So you have to it's a way to look at unknowns.	12:02:23PM	5	any misidentification. In also the fibrous talc because
	6	You know, you put 1.550, zero in and it moves		6	clearly the birefringence refractive indices were spread
	7	away, I believe that is means and I always forget		7	much further apart. So it didn't affect any of the
	8	it's either too high or too low to and what you're		8	analysis.
	9	looking for is a fluid that you don't get movement.		9	But it that yellowish color that I've been told
11:59:29AM	10	Q. Okay. And just for	12:02:43PM	10	comes from the tungsten filament, and which you don't have
	11	A. So it matches what the wavelength what the		11	with the LEDs.
	12	matching wavelength.		12	Q. Well, again, a lot of other things go into the
	13	Q. Just for reference, we're looking at		13	refractive index a lot of other things go into that
	14	M71614-001CSM-002.		14	birefringence calculation and the refractive index, in other
11:59:46AM	15	So are there any images in here where we can	12:02:59PM	15	words, what color you're calling and the like. Right?
	16	determine the colors that we're seeing in the Becke line and		16	Forget it. I think we both know. Let's move on.
	17	translate those into wavelengths of light? Or do we not		17	So let me back up for a second.
	18	have images to be able to do that?		18	What, if anything, do you know about the bottle
	19	A. You know, maybe. You don't really have the image		19	the source of the bottle that you tested in for the
12:00:06PM	20	there. But the one that's parallel I don't know if you	12:03:23PM	20	Valadez case?
	21	could really do that or not. We don't do Becke line work		21	It's not a bottle that he's actually used.
	22	here, so it's not something I do all the time or would do.		22	Is that fair to say?
				22	
	23	I wouldn't use Becke lines to identify a		23	A. No. It's not at all. I'm just getting to the
	23 24	I wouldn't use Becke lines to identify a particulate that's unknown. I would start off with SEM or		24	A. No. It's not at all. I'm just getting to the chain of custody so I can tell you exactly.
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	24 25	particulate that's unknown. I would start off with SEM or	12:03:40PM	24	chain of custody so I can tell you exactly.
	24 25	particulate that's unknown. I would start off with SEM or something.		24 25	chain of custody so I can tell you exactly. There's a correspondence that came along with the Page 81
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22 (Pages 82 to 85)

		D 00			22 (Pages 82 to 83)
		Page 82			Page 84
12:06:03PM	1	Mike, are you there? I see your mouse.	12:13:22PM	1	Q. I'll just mark as the next exhibit, the
	2	(Exhibit No. 9 was marked for identification.)		2	declaration that you have prepared that has a number of
	3	(Exhibit No. 10 was marked for identification.)		3	images of bottles just so it's attached here.
	4	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) While he's pulling that other one		4	(Exhibit No. 11 was marked for identification.)
12:06:15PM	5	up, I guess we can talk about this one.	8:49:12AM	5	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) But we don't have to talk about it
	6	Do you see a bottle of Johnson's Baby Powder in		6	further right now.
	7	the back there?		7	Okay. The Calidria reference the other
	8	A. I do.		8	Calidria reference materials that you provided, I assume you
	9	Q. You've looked at a lot of Johnson & Johnson		9	have electronic copies of those images. I think we got
12:06:40PM	10	bottles by now. Correct?	12:13:58PM	10	scanned copies. But do you have electronic copies?
	11	A. I guess I have.		11	A. Yes.
	12	Q. From looking at this, do you have any idea what		12	Q. Okay. So we'll request those and follow up about
	13	period of time this bottle is from? If it's helpful, I have		13	it. I see try to I assume that you still have not
	14	your declaration with the bottle images if you want me to		14	identified any chrysotile in any Johnson & Johnson products
12:07:15PM	15	call that up.	12:14:26PM	15	by transmission electron microscopy; is that correct?
	16	A. It is pretty close to the there's a 1978 one, I		16	A. (No audible response.)
	17	think. I'm looking for the one that there we go		17	Q. And you did transmission electron microscopy also
	18	pretty close to a 1978. It doesn't have the pink stripe		18	with respect to the Valadez bottle that you received.
40.05.45	19	across the top. And if I'm looking at the photographs from		19	Right?
12:07:47PM	20	a 1978 and let me just keep going forward. Let's see if	12:14:46PM	20	A. Yes.
	21	we have some others.		21	Q. And did you do both with and without heavy density
	23	Also, matches ones from the these are all NDL		22	liquid separation or just with?
	24	ones. Pretty good matches with, you know, 1984.		23	A. Just with for amphiboles, 2.85.
12:09:27PM	25	And just to keep looking I'm still looking. I	12:15:07PM	25	Q. Okay. And, you know, one of the things I think
12.09.27FM	23	don't have pictures of anything past the 4 and the 5. It	12.13.07FM	23	you've already mentioned is that number of defense experts,
		Page 83			Page 85
12:09:33PM	1	looks like in that genre what I see here because of the	12:15:11PM	1	such as Dr. Gunter or Dr. Sanchez, have questioned your
	2	straight shoulders and no pink across the top.		2	identification of chrysotile.
	3	Q. It look like what genre? I'm sorry.		3	Why haven't you tried to identify chrysotile by
	4	A. Mid '80s, into the '90s. And I don't have a 2000.		4	TEM in response to that to prove that your identification is
12:09:51PM	5	I don't have about '95 on, but it matches everything going	12:15:31PM	5	correct?
	6	up to about at least the pictures I have 1995.		6	A. It is correct. I mean, the first thing is,
	7	Q. And then		7	there's no requirement to do TEM.
	8	A. Let me see something else here. Hold on. I would		8	We have validated a few samples by SEM we're still
	9	say some time in the 90s, early 2000s. I don't have		9	working on to maximize the the harvest of the chrysotile.
12:11:44PM	10	examplars from that, the '98, '97, '99.	12:15:54PM	10	And it's come to my conclusion that the defense
	11	Q. How about let's look at the next exhibit,		11	experts are in fact misidentifying chrysotile for fibrous
	12	Exhibit 10. It's harder to see this, I guess.		12	talc, especially Mickey Gunter.
	13	A. That's in the because of that rounded		13	Q. Could you take one of the particles that you've
	14	shoulder again, it's hard for me to see. I'm just		14	identified as chrysotile from the PLM slide, crush it up,
12:12:08PM	15	looking at the top, the way it rounds off.	12:16:23PM	15	put it on a TEM grid, and verify what mineral it is?
	16	I would say that is sometime in the 2014s, 2015s.		16	MR. RIVAMONTE: Improper hypothetical.
	17	At least according you know, I'm looking at some of		17	THE WITNESS: Because we're dealing with such
	18	the client samples on how that rounded shoulder is, at the		18	small structures the answer is no. We'll get there,
	19	top.		19	Mr. Dubin, we're just taking it you understand we're not
12:12:26PM	20	And does look like I just wish I could see that	12:16:40PM	20	in a research lab.
	21	top better. Let me see if I've got a picture I could see		21	Q. I
	22	that's not blown up like that.		22	A. We don't hold on. I don't get grants that we
	23	Q. Okay.		23	can do this full-time. You know, it took the Colorado
40.40	24	A. Now just because of the rounded shoulders, I would	10 10 50-	24	School of Mines a big university, it was full-time
12:13:19PM	25	say that's a newer bottle than the last one.	12:16:53PM	25	took them a year to work out their heavy their double

23 (Pages 86 to 89)

					23 (Pages 86 to 89)
		Page 86			Page 88
12:16:58PM	1	density heavy liquid separation. So we have validated by	12:20:45PM	1	reserve the right if I have to go back and change the do
	2	SEM, the PLM.		2	the calculations over if the testimony was not the same as
	3	And Sanchez and Gunter are just wrong, especially		3	my assumptions.
	4	Gunter since he misidentified Calidria 210 in 1.550 that was		4	Q. Do you have any calculations, as we're sitting
12:17:19PM	5	suspended in a matrix of bentonite clay. He called it	12:20:58PM	5	here today?
	6	fibrous talc.		6	A. No, I only talked to Ian this morning with about
	7	And he also said that if he showed me a thousand		7	30 minutes to go before the deposition. So it won't take
	8	of these, it would be the same answer.		8	long.
	9	Q. Again, so I want to make sure I understand your		9	Q. Okay. Switching gears a little bit. You are
12:17:36PM	10	statement. So if you identify the particle on PLM, you can	12:21:19PM	10	aware that Johnson & Johnson, part of its testing program
	11	take this particle off with tweezers. Right?		11	since the 1970s has included TEM work. Correct?
	12	A. You cannot remove a particle that small.		12	A. I have I am aware of that.
	13	I know R.J. Lee has this technique of doing it to		13	Q. And I know now you've been involved in cases that
	14	put it on an SEM stub.		14	have included a number of other manufacturers of
12:18:00PM	15	So if you're dealing at a microscopic level, to	12:21:47PM	15	talc-containing products. Correct?
	16	pull it out the coverslip off extract it with a very		16	A. Correct.
	17	thin tungsten needle and then put it on they put it on an		17	Q. As you sit here today, are you aware of any other
	18	SEM stub and they dropped some alcohol of it or acetone to		18	company besides Johnson & Johnson that had TEM testing as
	19	remove the fluid.		19	part of its regular testing program?
12:18:23PM	20	But what they do that with, is are a much	12:22:12PM	20	A. Pfizer did a lot of their own testing. Cyprus did
	21	larger particles than what we're dealing with here.		21	a lot of their own testing until they were no longer
	22	Q. Okay. Well, what size particle do you think it		22	involved.
	23	would need to be in order for you to do that?		23	To the extent that Johnson & Johnson tested all
	24	A. Oh, about the size range I've seen for amphiboles,		24	the way and still testing, I'm not aware of any other
12:18:41PM	25	50 microns, 100 microns.	12:22:35PM	25	companies did it to that degree.
		Page 87			Page 89
12:18:46PM	1	Q. Okay.	12:22:41PM	1	But it was to actually find out if asbestos is
12.10.40FM	2	A. These are averaging about 10 microns in length and	12.22.4111	2	present, all that TEM testing that was done in all the
	3	about 2 microns wide.		3	non-detects was clearly a waste of money.
	4	Q. Can you you also have an exposure report here		4	Q. And Amorous was a tale a seller of raw tale?
12:19:04PM	5				Q. And Amorous was a tale a serier of faw tale:
10.13.01111	-		12.23.04PM	5	A It was
	6	for Mr. Valadez?	12:23:04PM	5	A. It was. O. Okay. And Pfizer was that in connection with
	6 7	A. Oh, yeah.	12:23:04PM	6	Q. Okay. And Pfizer, was that in connection with
	7	A. Oh, yeah.Q. So I believe there's a total weight of tale you	12:23:04PM		Q. Okay. And Pfizer, was that in connection with Pfizer products or a sale of talc?
	7 8	A. Oh, yeah.Q. So I believe there's a total weight of tale you have determined that was applied to them.	12:23:04PM	6 7 8	Q. Okay. And Pfizer, was that in connection withPfizer products or a sale of talc?A. Both Cyprus and Pfizer were selling talc, as well
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24 (Pages 90 to 93)

		Page 90			Page 92
12:24:26PM	1	have done more I don't know how many that Johnson &	12:40:54PM	1	deposits in California. Correct?
	2	Johnson has done, but I don't think it's north of 2,000 or		2	A. Correct.
	3	even close to 2,000.		3	Q. And it's a unique geologic that mine is unique
	4	MR. DUBIN: Okay. Let me take let's take a		4	geological feature, in other words what's called short fiber
12:24:39PM	5	10-minute break. I'm going to review my notes and see if	12:41:10PM	5	chrysotile asbestos. Right?
	6	I've got anything I need to do.		6	A. Yes.
	7	THE WITNESS: Okay, great. Thank you.		7	Q. And there are certain without getting into it,
	8	VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 11:24 a.m., Pacific		8	there are certain geological features that are believed to
	9	Time, and we're off the record.		9	have resulted in that asbestos type, including obviously
12:24:52PM	10	This marks the end of Media III.	12:41:27PM	10	there's a lot of tectonic activity in that region.
	11	(Off the record at 2:24 p.m., and record resumes		11	Is that right?
	12	at 2:38 p.m., EST)		12	A. I don't know what the geological features are that
	13	VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 1:18 a.m., Pacific		13	caused the formation of the Calidria or the Coalinga
	14	Time, and we're back on the record.		14	chrysotile versus, say, Canada.
12:38:55PM	15		12:41:47PM	15	O. That's fine.
12:30:33PM	16	This marks the beginning of Media IV.	12.41.4/11	16	A. It definitely has a different characteristic, if
	17	THE WITNESS: Mr. Dubin?		17	you're not looking at it in a product. It literally looks
	18	MR. DUBIN: Yep.		18	
		THE WITNESS: I went through and did the		19	like talcum powder. Q. Right. I mean, in fact I think that the people
	19	recalculated based on the mother's deposition and it's only	12:42:00PM	20	, , ,
12:39:10PM	20	11 pounds more than the 2019. So 240 pounds.	12:42:00PM		who discovered that deposit originally thought it was a tale
	21	Q. (BY MR. DUBIN:) Was MAS NAV ever accredited for		21	deposit. Right?
	22	asbestos testing in 2001?			A. That, I don't know.
	23	A. In 2001?		23	Q. My question is: When you say that the chrysotile
				2.4	
	24	Q. Yeah.		24	in cosmetic talcum powder is similar to the Calidria
12:39:26PM	24		12:42:22PM	24 25	in cosmetic talcum powder is similar to the Calidria chrysotile, is that at all related to geological conditions,
12:39:26PM	24	Q. Yeah.	12:42:22PM		•
	24	Q. Yeah. A. I believe so. Page 91	12:42:22PM		chrysotile, is that at all related to geological conditions,
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25 (Pages 94 to 97)

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		Page 94			Page 96
12:44:24PM	1	bigger size. You have to look around for the smaller stuff.	12:48:35PM	1	Q. Do you intend to do any work analyzing talc or
	2	But the 210, they're all showing up about the same		2	Calidria at 1565 or 1570?
	3	length that you're seeing in cosmetic talcs.		3	A. No. You know, we'll think about 1565 where we're
	4	Q. So, again, just trying to figure out. You're not		4	actually using refractive indice [sic] fluid versus a
12:44:40PM	5	saying that the unique geological features that produce	12:48:59PM	5	heating stage.
	6	Calidria exist in these talc mines, you're just saying that		6	MR. DUBIN: Those are my questions for today.
	7	the milling process turns into a similar size; is that		7	I'll pass so that we can get you done.
	8	correct? Or is there something else to it?		8	Thanks, Dr. Longo.
	9	A. No. My hypothesis is that the only real		9	THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you, Mr. Dubin.
12:44:59PM	10	difference that something that would be the same across the	12:49:10PM	10	Always a pleasure to see you.
	11	board, is the size of the 210 that's obviously been milled		11	MR. CHARCHALIS: And, Dr. Longo, are you fine if I
	12	compared the 144.		12	just get into it, or do you need a quick two minutes?
	13	You know, the 144, I think the average length		13	THE WITNESS: No, go ahead.
	14	for hold on I'll tell you what the average length is		14	MR. CHARCHALIS: All right. Thank you.
12:45:21PM	15	for the 144 if we're looking for the small stuff.	12:49:21PM	15	
	16	That's not it.		16	EXAMINATION
	17	The average bundle size for the RG144 is for		17	BY MR. CHARCHALIS:
	18	you know, again, not a big population 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,		18	Q. So, as you know, I represent the retailers in this
	19	7, 8 with 74 microns.		19	litigation so you know what my questions will be focused on.
12:45:58PM	20	The SG210, average length was you know, 15	12:49:28PM	20	A. You know what my answers are going to be. I can
	21	measurements was 10.5.		21	adopt all the other answers about that and skip it.
	22	The average length of the chrysotile in the		22	Q. In your calculations specific for this case, none
	23	Gold Bond is 10.5. So what is causing the difference? It		23	of your exposure calculations well, withdrawn.
	24	can't be geological. If you look at the EDS spectras, it		24	In your calculations for this case, none of them
12:46:28PM	25	has about the same chemistry. There's nothing weird in	12:49:46PM	25	www.anaifiatathamatailama Camaat?
					were specific to the retailers. Correct?
		Page 95			Page 97
12:46:32PM	1	Page 95	12:49:48PM	1	
12:46:32PM	1 2		12:49:48PM		Page 97
12:46:32PM		Page 95 there. And of course the diffraction patterns are the same. But the only one factor is, it's been milled.	12:49:48PM	1	Page 97 A. Correct. Q. And after you obtained some additional information
12:46:32PM	2	Page 95 there. And of course the diffraction patterns are the same.	12:49:48PM	1 2	Page 97 A. Correct.
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26 (Pages 98 to 101)

		Page 98			Page 100
12:51:11PM	1	case, that if it's belated, it's timely.	12:54:57PM	1	correct.
	2	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) Okay. So I have here let		2	Was this one of the sections that she input the
	3	me share my screen. I'll do this as quick as possible		3	the attorney input the information into the chart for you?
	4	from one of your		4	A. Yes. I asked her to do that so I wouldn't have to
12:51:32PM	5	Do you see a document that says: Mass chart of	12:55:09PM	5	go back and look through all the depositions.
	6	J & J, at the top? September 16th, 2021.		6	Q. And so you didn't review the deposition to
	7	A. Yes.		7	determine whether it was CVS, Rite Aid or Albertsons?
	8	Q. Is that I went through the documents you		8	A. No. She didn't know where they came from.
	9	produced. To me, this appeared to be the most recent one.		9	Q. Okay.
12:51:50PM	10	Is this the most recent chart?	12:55:22PM	10	A. No, I did read the depositions because I was in
	11	A. It is. It was updated September 16th, 2021.		11	all those cases.
	12	And this container that I analyzed, is probably		12	But things like MAS, you know: Retailer, Publix,
	13	the first Johnson & Johnson container that we've analyzed in		13	that's where I bought it. So anything that says "MAS," is I
	14	a couple years. I mean, ever since bankruptcy.		14	filled it.
12:52:09PM	15	Q. And so that's leading to my next question. The	12:55:40PM	15	Q. Okay. And so for this one, the plaintiff who
	16	only container that would not be in this chart is the one		16	provided the container did not know if it was from
	17	you recently tested, that you have opened thus far in this		17	actually from Albertsons, they just said it could have been
	18	case. Correct?		18	from CVS, Rite Aid or Albertsons. Correct?
	19	A. Correct.		19	A. Right. It's this is where she purchased her
12:52:23PM	20	MR. CHARCHALIS: Could we go off the record for	12:55:57PM	20	containers.
	21	one second?		21	And I just put them in there. But I don't have
	22	VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. The time is 11:52 a.m.		22	any opinions about any of the retailers. You know,
	23	Pacific Time, and we're off the record.		23	knowledge of who knew what, when; should they have worn it,
	24	This marks the end of Media IV.		24	that's not my area. It doesn't matter what retailer it
12:53:22PM	25	(Off the record at 2:52 p.m., and record resumes	12:56:09PM	25	comes from, to me, I'm just analyzing the product.
12:53:22PM	25	(Off the record at 2:52 p.m., and record resumes Page 99	12:56:09PM	25	comes from, to me, I'm just analyzing the product.
	25	Page 99			Page 101
		Page 99 at 2:53 p.m., EST)	12:56:09PM		Page 101 Q. And I appreciate that. That will help expedite
	1	Page 99 at 2:53 p.m., EST) VIDEOGRAPHER: Time is 11:53 a.m., Pacific Time,		4 :	Page 101 Q. And I appreciate that. That will help expedite things. But I have to ask a few more followups on these.
	1 2	Page 99 at 2:53 p.m., EST) VIDEOGRAPHER: Time is 11:53 a.m., Pacific Time, and we are back on the record.		4 :	Page 101 Q. And I appreciate that. That will help expedite things. But I have to ask a few more followups on these. So just to be clear, there's no container that you
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27 (Pages 102 to 105)

					27 (Pages 102 to 105)
		Page 102			Page 104
12:57:41PM	1	A. Table II. I just must have been in the wrong	1:00:22PM	1	that is, but it wasn't really matter to me.
	2	place, which surprising to me. Okay, I've got it now.		2	I think, well, obviously, it matters to you more.
	3	Q. Okay. So the sources in 26 and 27 is off the		3	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) Okay. And so do you recall
	4	shelf from client Holly Johnson, and it says: Retailer,		4	reviewing the well, withdrawn.
12:58:01PM	5	Walmart.com. Do you see that?	1:00:37PM	5	You would have no reason to dispute any of the
	6	A. Retailer No. 20?		6	records
	7	Q. 26 and 27?		7	MR. RIVAMONTE: I'm sorry, Mr. Charchalis, I have
	8	A. Oh, 26. Yes, it says Walmart.		8	to respond really quick to your response to my objection.
	9	Q. Walmart.com. Correct?		9	Just for the record, I want to refer
12:58:12PM	10	A. Correct.	1:00:49PM	10	Mr. Charchalis to Bolger vs. Amazon.com, where a court of
	11	Q. Okay. And so I'm correct that Ms. Holly Johnson		11	appeals held that a website can be held liable under certain
	12	purchased this offline. She didn't actually get this from		12	products liability, even though it's a third-party seller.
	13	the shelf in a Walmart. Correct?		13	That's why I'm stating: Objection, misstates
	14	A. That is correct.		14	California law.
12:58:27PM	15	Q. And isn't it correct that this was from a	1:01:06PM	15	MR. CHARCHALIS: And, again, I haven't stated
	16	third-party seller that was selling products using the		16	anything about the law. I asked if it was in their physical
	17	Walmart website?		17	possession. I did not ask anything about legal chain of
	18	Is that correct?		18	distribution or potential liability.
	19	A. That, I don't know unless that's in the chain of		19	But thank you.
12:58:40PM	20	custody.	1:01:16PM	20	THE WITNESS: I was just going to say that. Not.
	21	Q. Okay. So if the receipts indicate that, you would		21	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) So you would have no reason
	22	have no reason to dispute it, if any of the documents		22	to dispute if the records from the Holly Johnson matter, in
	23	indicate that?		23	the chain of custody, indicate that these documents were
	24	A. That's correct. I have no reason to dispute it.		24	purchased from a third-party seller. Correct?
12:58:50PM	25	Q. Okay. But you would agree that these containers	1:01:37PM	25	A. If there's documents that show that, I don't see
		Page 103			Page 105
					1 450 103
12:58:53PM	1	were not purchased from within a physical Walmart store.	1:01:40PM	1	why I would have – if there's actually documents that show
12:58:53PM	1 2	were not purchased from within a physical Walmart store. Correct?	1:01:40PM	1 2	· ·
12:58:53PM			1:01:40PM		why I would have – if there's actually documents that show
12:58:53PM	2	Correct?	1:01:40PM	2	why I would have if there's actually documents that show that, I don't see any reason why I would dispute that.
12:59:04PM	2	Correct? A. I would agree.	1:01:40PM 1:02:01PM	2	why I would have if there's actually documents that show that, I don't see any reason why I would dispute that. Q. Okay. I'll move along. Thank you.
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28 (Pages 106 to 109)

		Page 106			Page 108
1:03:16PM	1	any analysis I'm relying on. This was a home purchase from	1:06:03PM	1	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) okay. And that's fine. I
	2	different areas around the world, and MAS is paying for the		2	just want to make clear I'm just going to ask one more
	3	analysis.		3	time, then I'm going to move on.
	4	Q. Well, that wasn't done on any consulting basis.		4	So even though it's my position that that
1:03:31PM	5	Correct? Litigation	1:06:12PM	5	investigation is not confidential under any California law,
	6	A. No. It's my own curiosity of the containers		6	it is your position that you will not be disclosing that,
	7	bought in different countries.		7	any information about whether you've conducted any testing
	8	Q. Okay. And so the containers bought in different		8	yet on those containers?
	9	countries that you're testing on your own for your own		9	A. That's correct.
1:03:49PM	10	curiosity, have you concluded the testing of any of those	1:06:28PM	10	MR. RIVAMONTE: And I raise the same objections as
	11	containers?		11	before.
	12	A. No, of course not. They've been sitting here for		12	MR. DUBIN: That's fine.
	13	a while.		13	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) And are any of those
	14	Q. You haven't done testing on any of those		14	containers sourced from Vermont, to your knowledge, that you
1:04:01PM	15	containers that you've collected?	1:06:40PM	15	have?
	16	A. Well, I can't say I have or I haven't. I haven't		16	A. I prefer not to answer that also. I can neither
	17	issued any reports on them. It's not in the context of		17	confirm or deny it was sourced from Vermont.
	18	litigation at all.		18	Q. Okay
	19	And until I'm done with them all and put a report		19	A. And the one time I thought I answered a the
1:04:19PM	20	together, I can't really I I it's confidential to	1:06:53PM	20	question about some confidential material, then it was ruled
	21	us, so I'd prefer not to talk about it.		21	that up opened the door.
	22	Q. What is the basis for it being confidential to		22	So, you know, I don't have counsel here to advise
	23	you, if it's not in the context of any litigation?		23	me what I should or should not say.
	24	A. Well, it's for our own research.		24	Q. Okay. And that's fine. I'm just going to ask a
1:04:35PM	25	MR. RIVAMONTE: Objection. Argumentive.	1:07:16PM	25	couple more questions just so the record's there, and then
1:04:35PM	25	Page 107	1:07:16PM	25	Page 109
		Page 107 THE WITNESS: It's not ready to be talked about or			Page 109 I'm going to move on.
	1	Page 107 THE WITNESS: It's not ready to be talked about or start getting subpoenas about it. And I can't even confirm		1	Page 109 I'm going to move on. And so you won't, at this time, testify or provide
	1 2	Page 107 THE WITNESS: It's not ready to be talked about or start getting subpoenas about it. And I can't even confirm or deny we've tested any of them yet.		1 2	Page 109 I'm going to move on. And so you won't, at this time, testify or provide information as to whether any of those containers that you
	1 2 3	Page 107 THE WITNESS: It's not ready to be talked about or start getting subpoenas about it. And I can't even confirm or deny we've tested any of them yet. Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) And how would confirming or		1 2 3	Page 109 I'm going to move on. And so you won't, at this time, testify or provide information as to whether any of those containers that you have in your possession what retailers they're
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29 (Pages 110 to 113)

					29 (Pages 110 to 113
		Page 110			Page 112
1:08:31PM	1	MR. RIVAMONTE: Same objections as before.	1:11:18PM	1	Q. In this Container No. 2, just to be clear, there
	2	THE WITNESS: Yes.		2	as no asbestos identified in it, correct, where the retailer
	3	It's a can't either confirm or deny that. We've		3	was Walmart?
	4	turn over almost a hundred analysis [sic] of Chinese talc.		4	A. That's correct.
1:08:43PM	5	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) That's fine. I'm going to	1:11:30PM	5	Q. And after reviewing this, I did not see any
	6	move on now. Thank you for bearing with me on that.		6	containers that were allegedly sourced from Safeway.
	7	A. No problem.		7	Is that your understanding as well?
	8	Q. So this container of talc from Target that this		8	A. Yes, sir.
	9	friend of yours sent to you, that's the only container that		9	Q. All right. Thank you.
1:08:58PM	10	was allegedly purchased from Target, correct, that you've	1:11:50PM	10	MR. CHARCHALIS: And I'm sorry, Mr. Court
1.00.00111	11	tested?	1.11.5011	11	·
	12			12	Reporter or Ian, you may know what exhibit are we up
		A. Yeah, I think so. If there was any other ones, it			to?
	13	would have been I purchased from Target, but I don't think I		13	MR. DUBIN: I think we were the next exhibit is
	14	did.		14	11.
:09:10PM	15	Q. Sorry. I don't think I heard the end of what you	1:12:49PM	15	MR. CHARCHALIS: Okay. So I'll mark just the
	16	said. What was that?		16	chart here, to the completion of it, as Exhibit 11.
	17	A. It must be the only one.		17	And I will provide that to you, Mr. Court
	18	Q. Okay.		18	Reporter.
	19	A. I was looking for MAS's. I don't think MAS bought		19	(Clarification by the court reporter.)
1:09:24PM	20	any from Target.	1:12:49PM	20	MR. CHARCHALIS: All right. At the end of the
	21	Q. And now going down to 36 and 37, that says:		21	deposition, we can just clarify you know, confirm what we
	22	Kazan, off-the-shelf.		22	have, and just put a clarification on the record. We don't
	23	Is that a member of the Kazan law firm that		23	need to take up Dr. Longo's time doing that.
	24	purchased that and shipped it to you? Or was it one of		24	Q. (BY MR. CHARCHALIS:) And you won't be providing
1:09:40PM	25	Kazan's clients in a litigation that purchased it and sent	1:12:53PM	25	any testimony about the chain of distribution for any of the
		Page 111			Page 113
1:09:45PM	1	Page 111	1:12:56PM	1	Page 11.
1:09:45PM	1 2	it to you?	1:12:56PM	1 2	retailers. Correct?
1:09:45PM	1 2 3	it to you? A. I believe it was one of the attorneys. You would	1:12:56PM		retailers. Correct? A. That is correct. I will not.
1:09:45PM	_	it to you? A. I believe it was one of the attorneys. You would have to look at the chain of custody.	1:12:56PM	2	retailers. Correct? A. That is correct. I will not. Q. And you don't have any information about well,
	3	it to you? A. I believe it was one of the attorneys. You would have to look at the chain of custody. Q. Okay. Thank you. Almost through this.		2 3 4	retailers. Correct? A. That is correct. I will not. Q. And you don't have any information about well, actually withdrawn.
1:09:45PM 1:10:06PM	3 4 5	it to you? A. I believe it was one of the attorneys. You would have to look at the chain of custody. Q. Okay. Thank you. Almost through this. On this one, do you see a Table III?	1:12:56PM 1:13:05PM	2 3 4 5	retailers. Correct? A. That is correct. I will not. Q. And you don't have any information about well, actually withdrawn. MR. CHARCHALIS: Let me just check my notes. I
	3 4 5 6	it to you? A. I believe it was one of the attorneys. You would have to look at the chain of custody. Q. Okay. Thank you. Almost through this. On this one, do you see a Table III? No. 1, it says: Usually Walmart.		2 3 4 5 6	retailers. Correct? A. That is correct. I will not. Q. And you don't have any information about well, actually withdrawn. MR. CHARCHALIS: Let me just check my notes. I may be complete. All right. That's it for me.
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1 CERTIFICATE	
2	
3 I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand Reporter	
4 of the State of California, do hereby certify:	
5 That the foregoing proceedings were taken before	
6 me via videoconferencing at the time and place herein set	
7 forth; that any witnesses in the foregoing proceedings,	
8 prior to testifying, were duly swom; that a verbatim record	
9 of the proceedings was made by me using machine shorthand	
which was thereafter transcribed under my direction; that	
11 the foregoing transcript is a true record of the testimony	
12 given.	
Further, that if the foregoing pertains to the	
original transcript of a deposition in a Federal Case,	
15 before completion of the proceedings, review of the	
16 transcript was [] was not [] requested.	
17 I further certify I am neither financially	
interested in the action nor a relative or employee of any	
19 attorney or party to this action.	
20 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have this date subscribed my	
21 name.	
22 Dated: March 6, 2023.	
23	
24 JOHN FAHRENWALD	
25 CA CSR 14369	

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